THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54 APRIL 1, 1929 No. 7

A LIBRARY OF FINE ARTS
RAMSAY TRAQUAIR

THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION
GRACE OSGOOD KELLEY

LEGAL DECISIONS OF LIBRARY INTEREST
THOMAS S. DABAGH

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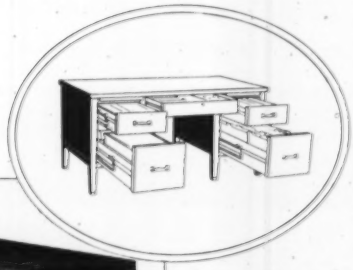

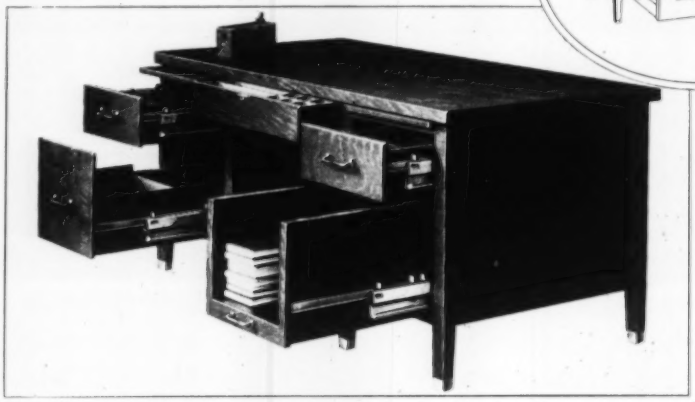

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

APRIL 1, 1929

A Library of the Fine Arts

By Ramsay Traquair, M.A. (Hon.) F.R.I.B.A.

MacDonald Professor of Architecture, McGill University

THE literature of the Fine Arts forms a very large class, so large indeed that independent libraries have been formed dealing only with quite small branches of the subject, whilst, if we were to attempt to include in our library every book which might be useful to the artist, the historian of art, or to the enquiring public we should soon find our library expanding far beyond the reasonable limits of the subject, and probably of the building, too.

The Fine Arts is the name which we give to all methods of conveying our emotions in a beautiful or an expressive manner; this is the full scope of the subject, but in practice a library of the Fine Arts includes only the visual arts. It does not include music, oratory or poetry, the auditory arts or any arts which may be founded upon our less important emotions, such as touch or smell or taste. For this there is good psychological reason. Our principal senses are sight and hearing, and our principal emotions are derived from these senses. So we have raised these emotions to a very high point in our scheme of culture. But sight and hearing are quite distinct, so we keep their literatures apart and, by common consent, although a musician is an artist and music one of the great Fine Arts, yet the Library of the Fine Arts will devote itself to the Visual Arts.

The usual classification of these arts is into the major arts, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and the minor arts a vague group including everything and every subject which can be made susceptible to artistic treatment. This classification is as good as any other, and it is supplemented by a time classification, a place classification and a person classification. In some parts, particularly in Painting and Sculpture, the artist is of almost supreme importance; in other arts, as in costume, or Medieval Architecture, or plaster modeling, the artist is usually unknown and unconsidered. We do not search for information on Rembrandt under the author's name, nor on Salisbury Cathedral under the name of the architect. If we already know a good deal we may know enough to consult Doctor Bode upon Rembrandt, but for Salisbury Cathedral no one would ever look up Mr. Gleeson White, who wrote a book upon that building. Indeed, excepting in one or two groups such as art criticism, or Philosophy of Aesthetic, the classification by authors is rather unimportant. Except in Painting and Sculpture the classification by artist is equally unimportant. It is in fact hardly possible to devise a thoroughly logical system of classification; we must arrange our catalog so that books will be found where they are looked for.

The library will serve three classes of readers: First, the general enquiring public who want a rapid oversight of the subject in a form easily understood and accessible. Not for them the finer points of historical accuracy or artistic criticism. They must have something easily assimilated, with plenty of illustrations and only a few dates. Then we must supply the student with accurate and scholarly information, partially digested, at any rate, thorough and as exhaustive as possible, but made accessible for him. The practising architect who wants to get accurate moldings and drawings of specific old buildings, the theatrical pro-

A lecture delivered to the students of the McGill University Library School on Wednesday, March 21, 1928.

ducer who wants to know exactly how to costume and set an Elizabethan drama; these people want exact and accurate information, but it must be prepared for them in most cases by scholars. Thirdly, we have the scholar who is investigating some school, or period, or style of art; he must have the best authority that can be obtained, first hand if possible.

So we come to the question of authority, a question, I am sorry to say, only very partially understood by many even among those who attempt research. The authority of a book depends upon its nearness to the subject-matter and upon the character of its author. We may consider this as it applies to architecture. The only first-hand authority in this case is the building itself. No opinion or writing obviously can have the authority of the building. If I want to know something about it I go and examine it.

But the building may have been altered or destroyed. In that case the best available authority is second-hand,—photographs, drawings and descriptions made before the alteration. If these were made by a skilled architect their value is very great indeed, but it is, nevertheless, second-hand. Contemporary records, building accounts, and so on, are first-hand records for what they tell us, facsimile copies of them may be regarded as first-hand, but copies made by transcription are second-hand.

So in architecture, a library will at best have second-hand authority. We cannot have the building, we can rarely have the originals of historic documents, but we can have good photographs, drawings, descriptions of the building and carefully transcribed copies of documents. If we are specializing in any particular epoch we may try to have facsimiles of important documents.

Second-hand authority is often of first-hand value. For instance, the architects and decorators of the XVII and XVIII Centuries in France published a very large number of very large and elaborately illustrated books dealing with architecture as they understood it and illustrating work done by them. Le Sieur Boffrand published in Paris in 1745 a volume giving complete drawings of the Hôtel Soubise. Now this book is a first-hand authority for (1) XVIII Century printing. (2) What le Sieur Boffrand and his contemporaries thought about architecture. (3) What decoration le Sieur Boffrand wanted to use in the Hôtel Soubise. On examining the building we can discover what he was actually allowed to execute and what alterations, if any, he had to make. So Boffrand's *Livre d'Architecture* is in many respects a primary authority.

To take another example: In 1762 James Stuart and Nicholas Revett published *The Antiquities of Athens* in four folio volumes. These are composed of large engraved plates very carefully drawn, measured to the second decimal of an inch and fully figured. They include all the important buildings of Greek antiquity in Athens. Now these volumes are undoubtedly of great value still, but careful examination of the buildings has since shown that Stuart and Revett did not see, or did not notice, many points of importance: the curved entasis of the column, the construction of the frieze, the use of color, and so on. So Stuart and Revett's great work has had to be supplemented by many later writers, such as Penrethorne or Lethaby. Curiously enough, most of the points unnoticed by Stuart would have been equally unnoticed in any ordinary photograph —the entasis, the construction of the walls, the color, and so on.

In the art of Painting we leave to the Art Galleries the task of collecting original works, though a few typical pictures might well form a part of an art library. Such pictures should be what are known as "good school pictures," that is, competent works of known periods chosen to show the technique and by unknown or unimportant painters. There is no need for a collection of old masters.

But a library should have a good collection of first-class reproductions. The best of these reproduce in an astonishing degree the color and the texture of the originals, and as they can be handled much more freely than the originals, they enable certain examinations to be made which could hardly be attempted otherwise. A critic, for instance, can bring together the work of a painter whose pictures are scattered throughout the galleries of Europe and America; he can examine them side by side and draw his conclusions from the technique, the manner of drawing, the color, and so on. Of course, this does not take the place of an examination of the originals, but it may save the critic a great deal of expense and loss of time. There is already in London a library of reproductions which has proved its value to the student. For the minor arts and for sculpture we must depend upon photographs; it is impossible to turn a library into a museum, but it should have a large classified collection of mounted photographs—the largest procurable.

Now, all this body of material constitutes what we may call primary authority, and it is to primary authority that the scholar must always appeal. But the ordinary student requires to have his material digested for him. He cannot undertake the task of collating the contemporary descriptions, building accounts, inscriptions, drawings, present-day photographs and sketches which form the primary literary

authorities for, let us say, Chartres Cathedral. This task is done for him by scholars. So we have standard works and textbooks of every variety of quality and treatment. When these have been written by competent men they form "secondary authority." In books of this class every important statement will be supported by a reference, usually a footnote, to the primary source. Many textbooks omit this mass of references, substituting generally a good bibliography of the authoritative works on the subject, and most of us accept the statements and conclusions of these books—unless we have reason to suspect otherwise. Now, a textbook of this description is much too heavy reading for the person who wants only a casual knowledge of some form or period of art. So, to suit him, a very large number of popular handbooks have been produced dealing with the history, development, forms and uses of every branch of the fine arts. These vary from popular textbooks written by genuine scholars to compendiums written by industrious compilers. Some are well written, are a pleasure to read and give a wide view of the subject useful to the scholar, the student and the public alike, some are mere dictionaries of the arts—guides to further reading—some are so full of mistakes that they are worthless for any serious reading. The very worst, I am afraid, are some textbooks written for the use of university students. Some of these—not all, by any means—seem to concentrate all the dullness possible in the subject without attaining any accuracy thereby.

A very large number are compendiums. The writers have no direct knowledge of the works discussed, and have merely brought together facts discovered and theories originated by others. Such works, even if by eminent names, cannot be quoted as authorities, but they may, for all that, be very useful—as compendiums.

Finally, of course, there is a great deal of literature on the Fine Arts which is of no value whatever, books and articles written up from popular works, generally full of mistakes and to be avoided carefully.

I have enumerated three main groups of literature, but, of course, the groups shade into one another—even a popular book may contain first-hand information. I once found the foreshadowing of an interesting artistic theory in a volume of the Home University Library. It was written by a very distinguished authority on medieval art, and the theory was not mentioned at all in his more important and scholarly works.

Primary authorities are, of course, the most difficult to get. There are very few contemporary books on the arts previous to the Renaissance. We have such books as *Vitruvius*, the only Roman book on architecture which has survived, the *Sketch Book* of Villars d'Honnecourt—the only medieval architect's sketch book in existence—and a number of references, odd drawings, and so on, which have been collected and published. Pliny gives a description of his villa in one of his letters; there are descriptions of old Viking houses in *Beowulf*, but, for the arts before the year 1500 we are in the main dependent upon the remains of the works which have come down to us.

With the coming of the Renaissance this changed completely. The Renaissance artists were self-conscious and had a passion for explaining why and how everything should be done. Beginning with Alberti's famous book *Re Aedificataria, I Dieci Libri del Architettura*, they poured out a flood of books which, with variations in the manner of production, has continued to this day.

The principal early Italian authors were Alberti, whom I have mentioned, Serlio, Scamozzi Vignola and Palladio. All of these were translated into English during the XVIII Century. Their works contain dissertations on the Orders, drawings of buildings and a variety of esthetic theories which we find it difficult today to understand.

For the painters we have Vasari's famous lives published in 1550. It has also been translated. A number of drawings of celebrated pictures were published during the XVII and XVIII Centuries, culminating in the steel engravings of the XIX Century. Few of these, however, are of any save curiosity value. They have been completely superseded by modern reproductions.

We must not, however, forget T. B. Piranesi, who from the middle of the XVIII Century produced a most magnificent series of etchings of buildings in Rome and Italy. These are of considerable archeological value, in addition to their purely artistic merits. His most famous works are the *Views of Rome* and the *Views of the Prison House*—the famous Carceri series—the latter considered to be the finest imaginative drawings of architecture ever produced.

French architects were even more prolific. For the XVI Century we have de l'Orme and Du Cerceau. *Les Plus Excellents Bâtiments de France*, by Du Cerceau, is our only record of many great buildings since destroyed. In the XVII Century the number is too great to enumerate. The most important are perhaps Le Muet, Le Pautre, I. Maret, D. Maret, G. M. Oppenord, I. F. Blondel. Many of these were ornamentalists of that great school of decorators who flourished in France during the XVIII Century. It is quite impossible to gain

any knowledge of French Renaissance architecture without reference to these books. Fortunately, the most important have been reproduced in facsimile.

English architecture is less extensively illustrated. The earliest known authority is the collection of drawings in the Sloane Museum known as John Thorpe's. These were drawn during the XVII Century and represent both actual houses and designs not carried out. These have been published in part in various periodicals. John Shute's *Chief Grounds of Architecture*, 1563 folio, W. Gedde, *A Booke of Sundry Draughtes*, 1612, 8vo. reissued in 1898, should be available. The English architects of the XVII Century took much inspiration from the Dutch books on architecture, and ornamental pattern-books and the works of Jan Vredeman de Vries are of first importance to the historian: *The Books of Monuments*, 4to, 1563, *Architectura Folio*, 1577, *Perspective*, 4to, 1604. In the XVIII Century a number of important books were issued, some of which are of great importance owing to their influence on American colonial architecture. J. Gibbs: *Book of Architecture*, fol. 1728, was in the library of every eighteenth architect on this continent. *The Vitruvius Britannicus*, in 5 vols. folio of 1715 to 1771. Ware's *Complete Body of Architecture*. Adams' *Works in Architecture*, 3 vols. folio, 1773, and his *Spalato* in 1 vol. folio, are all of great importance. Adams' drawings and almost all the original drawings of Sir Christopher Wren's work have been republished recently.

In addition to these works, a large number of engravings representing buildings and public monuments were published during the XVIII and early XIX Century. These should be obtained whenever possible.

There are not very many early publications on the minor arts. Some of the English furniture makers published books illustrating their products. Heppelwhite produced the *Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers Guide*, and we have publications by the famous Chippendale. Of American books, Asher Benjamin's *Country Builder* has been reproduced.

It would be impossible in any but the very largest library to form a really good collection of these old books. Many of them are very rare and very expensive. Some of them only occasionally come into the market. It is possibly the best plan to concentrate upon one particular class, say French XVIII Century or English source books until that class has been fairly well represented. In all cases facsimile reproductions are quite as good as original editions.

In the so-called minor arts the librarian has another difficulty. The source books for these are frequently, strictly speaking, not art books at all. The designer requires a good illustrated botany, books on ship construction and rigging. Popular zoology and natural history books are full of photographs of animals which are of use to him; he requires an occasional reference to classic mythology, and one has to decide how much of this varied material should be included in an art library. Good illustrated books on zoology and botany are certainly a necessity.

The literature of Heraldry must not be forgotten, though I believe that it is now usually classed as history. Heraldry is studied by two kinds of people—by genealogists and by decorative artists. The genealogist is interested mainly in persons and in the past, the artist requires good information on present-day heraldry—the arms of the Canadian Provinces, of the American States, the flags and badges of states and countries. He must have for his use the best possible drawings of all these, and they must be correct. Fortunately, the literature of Heraldry is fairly complete. Many of the early rolls and armorials have been reproduced, for instance the *Armorial de Gelre* of the XV and the *Lindsay Armorial* of the XVII Century.

Amongst the minor arts is a group which is peculiarly the property of the library—the arts of the book. Regardless of subject books may be works of art in themselves, and the group includes Manuscript, Epigraphy, Illumination, the reproductive arts printing and bookbinding. These are all library or literary arts—and in them the library must be its own museum.

So we should include cut, painted or stamped characters from cuneiform and hieroglyph to the monumental letterings of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Manuscripts will include not only the beautifully written and illuminated works of medieval times, but also good examples of typical handwritings of all procurable periods.

The reproductive arts require not only books describing the methods and technique of production, but also examples of prints in various stages and of the plates or blocks from which they are printed. Very few people today, even among those who profess some artistic perception, can tell the difference between an engraving and a mezzotint, a soft ground etching, a hard ground etching and a dry point, or know exactly how a lithograph is produced.

Bookbindings need only be mentioned. Until the XIX Century the publishers did not usually bind the books; this was done for each customer as he wished it, and the result was a great profusion of private bindings, many of them very beautiful.

Types and presses are another large subject. We may only have a page from a Caxton book, but it is, I believe, now possible to get in portfolio form actual pages from most of the old presses, showing the type, the spacing and placing. The modern presses should not be neglected,—the Kelmscott, the Doves and so on. Some very fine printing is being produced today.

It is difficult to know how to handle this material. Much of it occurs in publications now of no value save for their illustrations or type. *Good Words* for 1868, for instance, is not sought after as a magazine, but it contains illustrations by Millais, Burne-Jones, Whistler and Tenniel which are also excellent examples of the old art of wood engraving. The *Morte d'Arthur*, by Malory, with illustrations by Beardsley, is really far more important as a Beardsley book than as a Malory book; it is an example of fine printing, an example of Beardsley's work rather than a famous romance.

But many books belong equally to two places. The botanists would hardly like you to rob them of all their old herbals because these contain beautiful wood cuts. So I suppose all one can do is to make a cross index giving references to the fine books which may be scattered all over the library under various classifications. This I think one should do. Indeed, I feel that I am getting a little out of my depth. I can advise you on what architectural books or what fine reproductions should be in a library of the fine arts, but you should know far better than I do the history of typography and all the arts which go to make a beautiful book.

The Decimal Classification

The Natural and the Applied Sciences

By Grace Osgood Kelley

Supervising Cataloger and Classifier, The John Crerar Library

THE history of civilization is . . . a story of labors and edifices, continually modified and enlarged and adapted to the new streams of life —a story of old walls outgrown, torn down, rebuilded in new forms."[1]

The production of a decimal system of classification for modern books in the pure and applied sciences that will take cognizance of the discoveries and development in these fields within the last generation, in large measure, awaits accomplishment on the part of the American Dewey Decimal classification. The twelfth edition, recently issued,[2] leaves the pure sciences, except in one or two minor respects, untouched. The applied sciences have fared better, several important expansions having been incorporated. The Brussels Classification Décimale,[3] now appearing in a greatly enlarged and modernized edition, has made certain revolutionary changes in both classes; particularly, in the pure sciences, in the detailed structure of its outlines; so many, in fact, that we now have, in some respects, two distinctly different systems of decimal classification.[4]

The makers of systems of classification for library use, librarians in general and classifiers in particular, are groups which have a great deal in common. To the D C editors librarians owe a debt of gratitude for what they have done. Their load of responsibility has been heavy and is ever-increasingly so, not only in attempting to meet the special demands made upon them from every quarter of the country and from every type of library, but also in attempting to carry the general obligation which they have assumed toward the whole library profession, that of producing an instrument by means of which modern scientific books can be classified.

Classifiers feel that the load they carry is, likewise, a responsible one, that of meeting the demand, made by the books themselves, that they come to grips with present-day contributions to knowledge. Modern books beg to be treated in terms of the present and demand an interpretation that will express their true significance. Thus a twofold obligation is laid upon the makers and the users of systems of classification, namely, the production of a living, adequate instrument by which modern books can be classified, and the intelligent use, by classifiers, of that instrument.

Abbreviations used in this article: D C, the Dewey Decimal classification; Brussels C D, the Classification décimale; J C L, The John Crerar Library.

[1] J. H. Randall. *The Making of the Modern Mind*, 1926, p. 4.

[2] *Decimal Classification*, Semi-centennial edition, 1927.

[3] *La Classification Décimale*, published as Publication No. 152 of the Institut Internationale de Bibliographie, Brussels.

[4] S. C. Bradford in *The Library Association Record*, Dec., 1927, p. 255.

In the following remarks no effort will be made to evaluate the form of the organization of the sciences as they stand in the D C. Simply a running comment will be made on the various additions and lack of additions. In certain cases a comparison will be made with the accomplishment of the Brussels C D. The whole will be based upon conclusions that the classifiers in the John Crerar Library have reached after many years of practical experience in the work of classifying books in accordance with the D C tables. The problems that have arisen furnish a mass of experimental data for making clear the values of this system, and experience has shown the necessity for keeping such a tool up to date. This must be done, else the whole endeavor to classify modern scientific books is meaningless and futile. The task is a tremendously difficult one, though, we believe, not an insuperable one.

The need for a complete reconstruction in certain divisions of the 500s presents a far harder problem than the expansion of a single basic number, as has been possible in various places in the 600s. Let no one imagine that there is any desire to minimize the real difficulties that confront one in such an undertaking. Fundamental scientific knowledge, together with the ability to recognize the systematic relationships between the parts of the whole, united with practical skill in library technique, is the indispensable equipment for such a task. This has been recognized as necessary by the body which is revising the Brussels C D. The Report of the *7th International Conference of Bibliography*[5] includes an account of the work of the *Commission Internationale de la Classification Décimale*. Sixty specialists have worked upon the present revision. A dozen existing systems of classification have been incorporated in the tables. M. Donker-Duyvis states that it has been necessary to let certain old divisions fall into disuse and to make new divisions for new material. Prof. A. F. C. Pollard explains this on the principle that in bibliographical classification once a concept or group of concepts has been assigned a decimal number, that number must never be used again for a different concept or group of concepts, otherwise confusion will result in existing bibliographies.

Dr. H. B. Van Hoesen in a recent article[6] has referred to suggestions made by librarians in the past that reclassification of a library's books is not always necessary nor even desirable or possible when new schemes are adopted. This is particularly pertinent in the field of the natural sciences. Scientific books of twenty-five years ago could not be made to fit a modern scheme. An arbitrary division by date of book might be made, perhaps periodically, the earlier books to be left in a group under the old number and the later to be classified by the new scheme. Exceptions would have to be made where books before the dividing date are clearly the forerunners upon which the later books are directly based. This would, of course, require on the part of the classifier well-grounded knowledge in the historical development of a subject as well as in its modern aspects.

Proceeding in the D C order of the natural sciences, we come first to 510, Mathematics, which has not been changed in the D C. It will, however, be worth while to note the character of the changes in the Brussels C D which have been made in conformity with *La Revue Semestrielle des Publications Mathématiques*. Miss Harriet Penfield, Assistant Classifier of the J C L, says, "Most of the sections are nominally the same, but the subheads represent a regrouping and coördination of the subject matter, so that the whole great theoretical development of modern mathematics is spread out before us." 511 is still called Arithmetic, but it is abstract arithmetic which is presented. No subpoint is the same as in the earlier edition. The entire subject of Theory of numbers is taken from algebra and developed here. Gauss revolutionized the Theory of numbers when he wrote his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*. He worked out many topics which have led to new developments—the law of quadratic reciprocity, which involves the whole theory of quadratic residues; quadratic forms and congruences; circle division—all these topics find place under arithmetic.

An example of regrouping in the Brussels C D may be noted in 512 Algebra. 512.2 is Equations of first and second degree, 512.3 is Theory of equations, thus bringing together material on equations, 512.81 and 512.82, formerly taken by the theory of numbers and theory of equations, are left vacant.

Modern geometry is fully and beautifully developed in 513. If the D C when revised could adopt most of the two-place divisions and a few of the three-place, a good working tool ought to result. Instead of having, as at present, conics, quadrics, projective method, as separate coordinate points, we would then have algebraic curves, surfaces, etc., and transcendental curves, surfaces, etc., and under each one its projective properties, its metric properties and other properties or peculiarities of the form. Thus each method is brought in where it has proved most useful. "Propriétés projectives" occurs again and again, showing the truth of

[5] Of Institut International de Bibliographie, Publication 156, 1928.

[6] LIBRARY JOURNAL. 53:1027, 1928.

the statement that synthetic geometry and projective geometry are practically coextensive, and reminding one of the title of Poncelet's classic *Traité des Propriétés Projectives des Figures.*

Similarly, so-called Line geometry appears as a method for studying certain problems. Infinitesimal and kinematic geometry represent the applications of differential and integral calculus to geometry. Such an arrangement seems logical, for the different methods, no matter how far-reaching, are always tools for finding new relationships and laws of spatial configurations. Analytic geometry receives brief statement. The one-time rigid separation between pure geometrical reasoning and analytic methods no longer holds, and the arrangement above noted takes account of that fact.

"It would seem that the rearrangements are very well adapted to mathematical literature as it is now written."

It may be pointed out that Astronomy, 520, is overloaded with places that the J C L has never used. Our calculations show that under 522, which is Practical astronomy, where types of astronomical instruments are enumerated, about 79 per cent of the places have never been used, 11 per cent used once, leaving 10 per cent that have been used more than once. In 523, Descriptive astronomy, 40 per cent, and in 525, 55 per cent of the places have never been needed. This would seem to prove the superfluity of many of the subdivisions, making it a possible matter to condense the outline, thus releasing more than enough space for modern developments in Astronomy.

The division for Physics, 530, in which field during the last thirty years such an amazing number of phenomena have come to light, stands almost as it did before Modern physics was born. One well-known physicist states that the discoveries of the Twentieth Century would be incomprehensible in terms of Nineteenth Century thought. The development of modern physics dates definitely from 1895 with the discovery of Roentgen rays. He speaks of the mechanical conceptions of the Nineteenth Century as grotesquely inadequate, though of course historically indispensable for interpreting physical phenomena, and states that more new relations in physics have come to light in his own working lifetime than in all preceding ages put together.[7]

The D C has made a place for Radioactivity under Molecular physics, 539.7, and for certain aspects of the Electron theory of matter under Physical chemistry. We note that the index contains the word Relativity, referring to 531.51, Gravitation. This may be merely tentative. Relativity is an all-embracing concept of pure physics which includes the whole of Newton and much more. We have placed it under general theory of physics, 530.1, along with other subjects that are not provided for, as Quantum theory, Ether of space, Mathematical physics, etc. Liquids and gases, 532, and 533, should be combined as Fluids under one number.

No special reference will be made to Theoretical electricity, 537, and Magnetism, 538, except to say that it will be a happy day when those outlines are modernized. As it is now, one can but remotely express the subject-matter of present-day books. This is not to be wondered at, when one realizes the remarkable development in this science since the present simple outline was made. When Electricity is revised it might be worthwhile to carry it over to stand at the beginning of 621.3. Thus, all books on electricity, both theoretical and applied, would stand together. There is much to be said in favor of this, and it will be referred to again under 621.3.

In Inorganic chemistry, 546, certain of the newest elements have not been added: *viz.*, Masurium, Rhenium and Hafnium. It ought to have been comparatively easy to keep such a matter up to date, since the decimal places are available, and it is simply a matter of adding the new element in its accepted position, in accordance with the Periodic table.

The table of Crystallography, 548, stands as it did in 1894 or before. In a revision several of the present subdivisions should be combined. Crystals are proving themselves more and more the ideal substances for experiments in both physics and chemistry.[8]

As such they have made possible, and have become indissolubly part of, many remarkable discoveries. Above all, places must be made for books dealing with the results of X-ray analysis of crystals which are contributing to the solution of problems dealing with the ultimate structure of matter.[9] The Brussels C D has made a place for this under 548.9.

A tantalizing little note placed opposite 576-577 has informed us that these numbers were undergoing revision since 1911. But the results do not appear while the subject itself is developing by leaps and bounds. The very science of life itself is being studied here, and places are needed for Cytology, Biochemistry, Enzymes, Ontogeny, Physical biology, Hydrogen-ion concentration, General ecology, Physiology of the individual, Response and stimuli, Mechanistic conception of life, etc. A proper dis-

[7] R. A. Millikan. *The Evolution of Science and Religion*, 1927.

[8] Friedrich Rinne. *Crystals and the Fine-structure of Matter*, 1924, p. 2-3.

[9] W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg. *X-rays and Crystal Structure*, 1925, *pref.*

cussion of the needs for such an expansion and of the ways of carrying it out would transcend the limits of this article.

The innovations that have been made in Botany and Zoology have been to supply the common names for the families in plants under 580, and for the higher groups of animals under 590. This is interesting but it helps only to a limited extent in the actual work required in placing a lower group of the plant or animal kingdom correctly; for the reason that each higher group is broken down into any number of smaller groups, which in turn are divided again into genera or species, each one of which may have its own common or popular name. The *Ranunculaceæ*, 583.111, will illustrate this. The D C gives it its common name, the Crowfoot family; this family consists of many genera, as, the clematis (common name), the larkspur, buttercup, etc.; the genus *Clematis* (scientific name) consists of many species, as the bluebell, the virgin's bower, etc. Knowing that the family is called Crowfoot does not help in placing these latter, each one of which must be verified in some book of reference. An answer to this criticism, of course, is that the D C tables do not pretend to be a complete manual of botany. That is true, but the above example shows the nature of one of a classifier's puzzling problems.

Another feature about the D C 580s that has given trouble and which could be at least partially modified, arises from the fact that its systematic divisions and nomenclature are based upon Bentham and Hooker's *Genera Plantarum*. We find that during the last thirty years there has been a well-defined movement toward the codification of rules for the arrangement and nomenclature of plant families. This was brought out at the International Botanical Congress held in Vienna in 1905, which passed the Vienna code.[10] An American code[11] has been drawn up which conforms in major respects to the International code.

The system which best follows the generally accepted decisions is that in Engler and Prantl's *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*. The following is an example where a Bentham and Hooker family has been superseded by two other families. The *Cupuliferæ*, 583.962, which designation is no longer met with in botany, is called the Oak family. In its place now stands the *Betulaceæ*, the birches and alders, and the *Fagaceæ*, the beeches and oaks. The D C has partially gotten around this difficulty by including in its index certain well-known common names that do not appear in the tables. For example, 585.8 is called the Pine family. In the index the larch, the redwood and cypress refer to that number. Now, it would seem not impossible to take cognizance either in tables or index of the many accepted scientific names that are not in B and H but are sanctioned by the Codes, and which are used in all modern botanical contributions. At least, it is worth a trial. A small book, F. Thonner's *Vergleichende Gegenüberstellung der Pflanzenfamilien, welche in den Handbüchern von Bentham-Hooker und Engler-Prantl unterschieden sind*, 1898, though not recent, has proved helpful in working out synonyms and changes.

In connection with these remarks reference has been made to the most recent and reliable information available.[12] In Sudworth's List an effort is made to standardize common names and a committee has been appointed by the U. S. Forester for that purpose. An examination was made of the treatment of systematic botany in the Brussels C D, and it was interesting to find that it had gone much farther than the above suggestions and had completely recast this part. To quote: "Il a paru nécessaire de refondre totalement la partie de la botanique systématique. La nouvelle classification de la botanique systématique est basée sur le *Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien*, de Engler-Gilg, edition 1924. Elle comprend dans un seul ordre les espèces vivantes et les espèces éteintes. En fine un tableau de concordance est établi entre cette classification et la classification adoptée dans l'édition americaine de 1927." This system reverses the whole order of the plant kingdom as found in the D C, beginning with the lowest forms and ascending to the highest.

Fungi, 589.2, is somewhat expanded in the D C. The only question at present is: Why are the *Fungi imperfecti* not indicated by name? These are the *Hyphomycetes*, *Sphæropsidiaceæ* and the *Melanconieæ*, and are grouped here under the rather unfamiliar term *Deuteromycetes* as used by Saccardo, and are aligned with the still less familiar term *Oosporeæ*.

Bacteriology, 589.95, badly needs expansion. The J C L has now more than 650 cards under the one number in its Classified catalog.

In Zoology, 590, as in Botany, the addition of common names will afford little assistance. The J C L has recently had the opportunity of testing this matter out very thoroughly, inasmuch as, through a special purchase of several thousand contributions in the form of sep-

[10] *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Botanique*, Jena, 1912.

[11] *Torrey Botanical Club*, 1904, vol. 31, p. 249-290; 1907, vol. 34, p. 167-178.

[12] Asa Gray's *Handbook of Flowering Plants and Ferns*, Ed. 7, 1908.

W. N. Clute's *Dictionary of Plant Names*, 1923.

Sudworth's *Checklist of the Forest Trees of the U. S.*, 1927.

A. S. Hitchcock's *Methods of Descriptive Botany*, 1925.

arates and pamphlets on natural history, hundreds of zoological groups have had to be classified. A German publication, F. E. Schulze's *Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum*,[13] has recently begun to appear. This has already helped to solve problems that otherwise seemed unsolvable. An example of this was the genus *Anisotrypa*, which was searched for in vain in at least eight reliable sources. Finally this book indicated that the genus belonged to the division of the *Entoprocta* of the *Bryozoa* and that it was fossil only.

In making the above remarks no attempt has been made to cover all or any one of the natural sciences thoroughly. Simply, allusion has been made to certain salient points, and the attention of the reader drawn to a few of the many important modifications made in the Brussels C D. Little revision has ever been made in the D C 500s, in which field remarkable development has taken place within the last fifty years. The D C is especially weak in places which will express the interrelations of one science with another. These are becoming more and more evident, making necessary the realignment, the synthetic renewal of the scope and boundaries of these sciences. This does not refer to the old problem of simple relationship between two subjects, as, Chemistry in the home, or Mathematics for engineers, but it is where two or more sciences have become welded in such a way as to form new and major fields of investigation which take their places not as subordinate but as coordinate with the parent sciences. F. H. Giddings calls these the "marginal fields of research where domains of specialization meet." Examples are Ethnopsychology, Physico-chemical biology, Anthropogeography, Paleogeography, Biochemistry, Astrophysics, Meteorological optics, etc. The so-called principle of "re-interpretation" of old decimal places, as thought possible by some librarians, to take care of new subjects has been found impossible, at least in the sciences. The makers of tools for classification must be aware of these "marginal" unions and provide for them. In making a system, especially in the pure sciences, attention must be paid to the evolutionary organization of knowledge in particular fields.

There have been several splendid expansions incorporated in the 600s, but Medicine, 610, is not among these. Medicine, as it stands, has never proved satisfactory. On turning to the Brussels C D one finds that an important modification has been made which prevents medical material from being inconveniently and unnecessarily scattered. Let me quote from the C D "La division usuelle de la pathologie en médecine, d'une part, et en chirurgie, d'autre part, n'est applicable que dans une faible mesure à la bibliographie. En effet, selon l'état de la science, bien des affections ont passé du domaine de la médecine à celui de la chirurgie, et beaucoup ne sont l'apanage exclusif ni des médecins, ni des chirurgiens." The pathological anatomy, the progress of the disease, the diagnosis, are identical for both the physician and surgeon; its treatment differs. Thus two form divisions, one for medical treatment and one for surgical, are used wherever applicable under disease, organ, or system. This places the greater part of surgery along with the medical aspects of the same subject. A kind of residuary class is left under Surgery, including Orthopedics, Affections and Operations by regions, and Ophthalmology. This new departure has distinct advantages.

Electrical engineering, 621.3, has proved satisfactory as far as it goes. As is inevitable in an enormous industry like this, great advances have been made since the last revision, seventeen years ago, during which time no corresponding changes nor additions have been made in the D C. It would seem that in such a field not a single new edition should appear without the addition to tables and index of as many as possible well-defined and stable modern terms.

Of late years there has grown up, in connection with most of the applied sciences, notably Mechanical engineering, Electrical engineering, Hydraulic engineering and Industrial chemistry, an important class of books which deals with the theoretical treatment of the engineering sciences. We think of these as the theoretical-applied type. These books are wholly different in purpose from the purely experimental and laboratory type of investigation which one classifies without question in the pure sciences. Examples of whole series of such books are to be found in every language, e.g., The *Directly Useful Technical Series*, in each volume of which an introductory note reads: "Technical books of the past have arranged themselves largely under two sections: The Theoretical and the Practical. Theoretical books have been written more for the training college students than for the supply of information to men in practice, and have been greatly filled with problems of an academic character. Practical books have often sought the other extreme, omitting the scientific basis upon which all good practice is built, whether discernible or not. The present series is intended to occupy a midway position. The information, the problems and the exercises are to be of a directly useful character, but must at the same time be welded to that proper amount of scientific explanation which alone

[13] LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 1, 1928, p. 32.

will satisfy the inquiring mind. We shall thus appeal to all technical people throughout the land, either students or those in actual practice." A German series of similar scope is entitled *Handbuch für Bauingenieure*, and a very important French series is called *Bibliothèque Scientifique de l'Ingenieur et du Physicien* to which M. Henri Bouasse seems to have contributed all of the books: "Beaucoup de science mais en vue des applications."

Books of this nature the J C L places with the Applied sciences, using when available the form division .01 for this purpose. One D C example of this kind is to be found under 621.101. In Electrical engineering, perhaps more than in any other of the above mentioned engineering fields, there are strong arguments for placing all contributions, the purely theoretical, the theoretical-applied, and the applied together.

Several specific examples under 621.3 are:

621.312134. Water-power electric plants is collecting a great deal of material, and one would wish for a shorter number.

621.316 is important and needs expansion. It would be helpful to have it include not only details and parts according to design and function but material as well, even transferring Insulating materials, 621.31937 to this place.

621.318. Instead of limiting this number to manufacturing processes we would favor expanding the place to include financing and management aspects. For a small library this might be considered as infringing upon 658, but in an enormous industry such as Electrical engineering most libraries would find this serviceable.

621.321 might well include the principles of Photometry as applied to Electric lighting, and also various types of electric illumination whether for home, factory, interior or exterior.

621.37. Electric testing should be separated from Electric measurements and expanded on its own merits.

621.384. Much work needs to be done in the field of Radio communication in order to expand to modern developments and terminology. For example, such terms as the following are not found: Amplifiers, Loud Speakers, Detectors, Interference, Static, Broadcasting, Vacuum tubes, Superheterodyne, etc.

621.389. Electric signaling and Electric alarm systems are suggested here.

621.39. There are two large types of applications of electricity, one where the electric drive (power) is used in an industry, as, Electricity in mining; and, secondly, where the heat of an electric current is used, as in electric cooking and electric welding. It would be advisable to differentiate in some way between these types.

Military engineering, 623, and Military science, 355, stand almost as they did before the Great War. Obvious omissions are the Aviation arm of the service under 355, and a place for Chemical warfare under 623.

Bridges and roofs, 624, has a very nice expansion. The J C L has made one discovery regarding the subject Strength of materials that might be worth passing on. This term, Strength of materials, or, in French, Résistance des matériaux, is applied to two different subjects: (1) Measuring and measured stresses and deformations in engineering materials; (2) Calculations of stresses and strains in the design of structures. The first is provided for under 620.1+ and the second must go under 624.17.

Agriculture, 630, has an extended expansion. The excellent expansion for Forestry, 634.9 must fill a long-felt want. Unfortunately, the J C L cannot use it, having carried 634.9 out geographically, *i.e.*, 634.947 for Forestry of Russia, thus preempting the numbers of the present expansion.

Under 660, Chemical technology, there should be an expansion for Chemical engineering. The J C L now has several hundred books on all aspects of this subject which are simply pigeonholed under 660.4. Since there has been no place for this in the 660s, many libraries have classified books which treat of mammoth scale processes in Industrial chemistry under the practice of the chemical laboratory or with theoretical physical chemistry. But it seems clear that such subjects as Industrial catalysis, Industrial electrochemistry, Industrial drying, large-scale procedures for pulverizing, crystallizing, filtering, etc., have no proper place in the 500s. In this connection an article by R. T. Haslam[14] of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which the field of chemical engineering has been subdivided into "unit operations," will prove illuminating.

The first section of 670, Manufacturing, to be developed is 677, the Textile industry, in what seems to be an extraordinarily detailed and exact expansion. It is so divided that a library according to its needs can adopt one, two or three decimal places with good results. Excellent mnemonic arrangements are included, for example, 15, under each kind of textile, stands for machinery. As specialization increases in the textile industry, the various fibers with their highly differentiated qualities require more and more specialized machinery. Hence such divisions are necessary. The whole outline seems fitted for a library which specializes in this subject.

Three important expansions have been made in 680, *i.e.*, 681: Fine mechanism, including clocks and watches; 685, Saddlery, etc., and 687, Clothing industries. The J C L has recently handled a large collection of books, chiefly of historical interest, on the subject of Horology. Unaware of the impending expansion in the D C, a special scheme was made and adopted and the books all classified a few weeks before the appearance of the new scheme.

[14] *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, 1921, vol. 13: 465-6.

A kind of minor library tragedy. Is there not some way in which the D C editors can inform librarians two or three years ahead just what they are likely to include in subsequent editions? Is there not need for a "Bulletin of Progress" to be issued?

Much has been done in the 12th edition of the D C in the way of expansion. A legitimate admiration for achievement should not interfere with the keenest, critical scrutiny of what there is still to be done. Among the subjects whose total absence, or insufficient or obsolete treatment, continue to handicap the work of classification are the following: Mathematics, Physics, Electricity, Organic chemistry, Crystallography, Anthropology, General biology, Bacteriology, Automobile engineering, Chemical engineering, Navigation, Naval science, Psychology, Sociology, etc.

Certain points have been suggested in these remarks. A review will perhaps make them clearer.

A responsibility lies both upon those who make and upon those who use tools for the classification of books; a responsibility toward the library profession and toward the world of scholarship in order that, through these tools, contributions to knowledge can be made highly available. In some manner, the specialist, the scholar and the librarian must be brought closer together. They must learn the mutual advantages that will surely follow from an intelligent spirit of cooperation. If librarians are able to make knowledge accurately available, then men of science and learning will depend upon them for that thing.

The usual training of the average librarian has been, in times past, diametrically opposed to that of the scientist and the specialist. His whole mental predisposition is the antithesis of the latter and therefore it has been difficult to find a common meeting ground. The librarian is usually innocent of any practical research whatever. This must be changed if the suggested cooperation between librarian and scholar is to become effectual. In the work of classification especially one must subject oneself to vigorous mental discipline if one would grapple with the problem of interpreting intelligently modern contributions to knowledge.

It seems evident that one must have some special knowledge in whatever field one is called upon to classify. To give authority to a decision a certain competence is required. If a prospective classifier states that he can classify anything, one may be sure that he can classify nothing well. If a book is scientific or technical or abstract or in a foreign language, how is he to understand it without special equipment that will make clear to him the author's work? Has he a real interest in modern science and engineering, in modern developments in the social sciences and psychology, a mastery of non-literary German and French, that will make it possible for him to compass the works spread out before him? This special knowledge must include awareness of the historical development of the subject with its concomitant fund of biographical and bibliographical information. In this way will there be an intelligent comprehension of the modern aspects of old and new subjects.

Are we to look for recruits in work of this kind from library school students or must we rather seek them from among those of advanced university training, and with mature judgment, who perhaps prefer the quiet, protected life within the library to, let us say, the teaching profession? Or can the library schools incorporate into their curricula, or demand as prerequisites for their work, training in special fields, in order to prepare their graduates for effective work in the classification of books?

I have alluded to the desirability of incorporating into the tables as steadily and with as little intermission as possible modern terminology pertaining to a subject. This can usually be done if the outline is reasonably modern; it has been done, for example, in some parts of Education, e.g., 371.394 has Pueblo plan, Winnetka plan, added; it could be done, for example, in Inorganic chemistry and in Electrical engineering.

The "marginal" fields of specialization have been alluded to; and also the theoretical-applied type of book. It has been intimated that the time has come when objective methods for testing the practical value of the various outlines might be tried out. If, during fifty years, certain numbers have never been used, is it worth while retaining them? Another method of objectifying the value of numbers and places in a system would consist of a study of the variability of interpretation given them by several classifiers. It is suggested here, also, that one cannot pass final judgment upon the value of any scheme of classification whatever until one has tested it out in the actual work of classifying a large number of books in accordance with it. Thus, it follows that before any system is ready to be launched in permanent form it should be thoroughly tested in this way.

The Bibliographical Tour of 1928

By Theodore Wesley Koch

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X—*Recent Developments at the Vatican Library*

In the semi-official *Osservatore Romano* for December 21, 1928, Doctor Gino Borghezio published an authoritative article on what Pope Pius XI has done for the Vatican Library. It is so impressive an array of accomplishments that I summarize it here for the benefit of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

On November 8, 1911, Monsignor Achille Ratti, Prefect of the Ambrosian Library, was named Vice-Prefect of the Vatican Library, with the right of succession. For the first three months he retained his post at the Ambrosian, but spent one week each month at the Vatican Library. Father Ehrle retired from the Prefecture of the Vatican Library September 1, 1914, and Monsignor Ratti assumed the title and duties of this office. In the spring of 1918 Monsignor Ratti left Rome for Warsaw in the capacity of Apostolic Visitor to Poland and Lithuania. He was made Papal Nuncio June 6, 1919, and on June 13, 1921, he was called to the Archbishopric of Milan and created Cardinal. When elected Pope on February 6, 1922, he took the title of Pius XI.

Although his tenure of office as Prefect of the Vatican Library was brief, he was able to leave definite traces behind in the form of five volumes of *Studi e testi*, various photographic facsimiles of texts, three volumes of printed catalogs, and the beginning of a card catalog of printed books.

With his election to the papacy a new golden age for the Vatican Library was inaugurated. The impulse which he had given as Prefect was to be multiplied many times during his reign and under his protection. Shortly before he ascended to the highest office, the Vatican had received the incomparable library formed by Cav. Giovanni Francesco De Rossi, which was rich in manuscripts, incunabula and other printed rarities. Soon after his elevation to the papacy there came to the Librarian-Pope considerable gifts of books, engravings and manuscripts. The first noteworthy addition was the Caprotti collection of Arabic manuscripts. Before the end of the first year of his papacy the Vatican was enriched with an accession of the first rank, the library of Prince Chigi, which had already been acquired by the Italian Government. As early as 1918 Monsignor Ratti had proposed its purchase to Benedict XV. The famous collection was founded by Alexander VII and enlarged by gifts of three Cardinals of the Chigi family until it contained more than 3000 manuscripts, among others codices from various Benedictine monasteries as well as the libraries of two Popes of the Piccolomini family, Pius II and Pius III. Of the manuscripts 84 are illuminated. There were 300 incunabula and 30,000 printed books, on the cataloging of which the Vatican assistants began at once, while the Chigi librarian, Professor Baronci, began an inventory of all the manuscripts. In 1926 the Marchese Filippo Ferraioli presented the Ferraioli Library, which is extremely rich in Latin, French, Spanish and English literature. This brought in 40,000 printed books and about 1200 manuscripts, including some extremely rare autographs.

Smaller gifts included the Manzoni manuscript offered by Madame Schiff-Giorgini; an Ethiopic missal, presented by Count Giacomino Gallarati-Scotti; a rare music book of the sixteenth century, illustrated by Tebaldini, and a beautiful collection of manuscripts, 24 in Latin, 2 in Arabic and 2 from India, presented by Carlo Giuseppe Battaglia. The oriental section was greatly enriched by gifts from the Pontifical Oriental Institute, material acquired on various occasions during the travels undertaken in the Orient by Monsignor Tisserant and Father Korolevkii. The most noteworthy contribution came from the Library of Monsignor Luigi Petit, formerly Archbishop of Athens. It comprised about 8000 volumes, of which approximately one-half were Greek. There were 80 Greek manuscripts relating to canon law, 20 original letters of patriarchs and documentary archives on the history of Naxos. Probably no other library in the world has ever received so many manuscripts as has the Vatican in the last few years. But these accessions of manuscripts and books brought about a serious problem of overcrowding. They necessitated the addition of new rooms, new bookcases and additional facilities for students, all of which have been provided either from Church funds or through such aid as has been furnished by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Under the direction of Monsignor Tisserant, assisted by Messrs. Benedetti, Scalia, Giordani, Bruni and Professors Ricciotti and Flori, the work of cataloging the new libraries and recent accessions is proceeding along the lines decided upon last year.

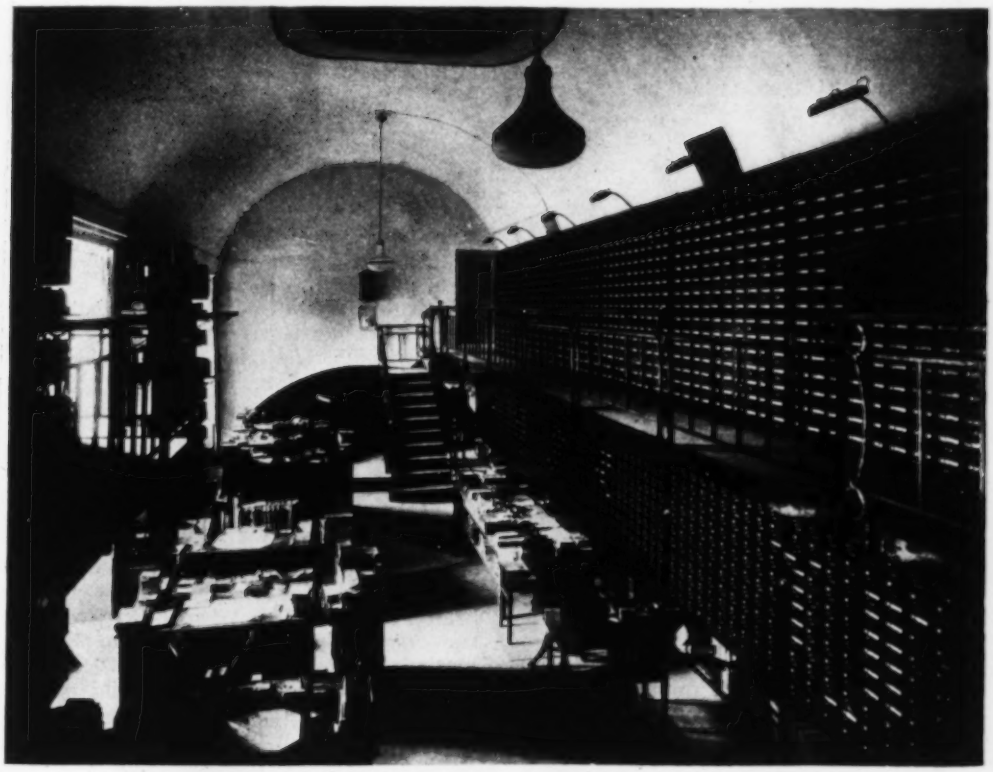
"Few collections," says Doctor Borghezio, "can rival in number the manuscripts in the Vatican, which number almost 60,000." The multiplicity of catalogs has rendered research among them difficult. Professor Capocci and the Rev. M. Vielliard have undertaken to make cards for the manuscripts, beginning with those in Greek, Latin and Oriental languages.

Some of the manuscript treasures of the Vatican Library have been reproduced in a series of phototype facsimiles begun in 1888 with the Vergilian fragments. Then followed the publication of the Codex known as *Vergiliano Romano*, the Greek Codex of the Bible, manuscripts of Petrarch and Dante, and certain musical manuscripts. In 1926, in anticipation of the Vergil bi-millennium to be celebrated in 1930, the Codex *Vergiliano Augusteo* was reproduced under the editorial supervision of Professor Remigio Sabbadini. Others to be added to this list are the Comedies of Terence, Cicero's "De Republica," the codex *Vergiliano Palatino*, and the text and maps of Ptolemy.

On his return to this country, after working three months at the Vatican Library, Professor J. C. M. Hanson said that the scholarly world, including some of the Vatican authorities, had not seemed to appreciate fully the real value of the printed books contained in that library. "We hear much of the truly wonderful collection of manuscripts," said Mr. Hanson, "but comparatively little of the printed books. It is my impression that the Vatican has in its printed books, acquired through centuries, a most remarkable collection, the full value of which will be recognized only when they are adequately cataloged and classified.

"At present the task of ascertaining whether a given book is in the library is so difficult that one hesitates to undertake it, and as for learning what the library has on a particular subject, that is quite impossible, due to the absence of subject classification and catalogs, such as one finds in modern libraries.

"It is believed that the Vatican has acted wisely in now adopting a system of classification and catalogs that will enable it to profit from the cooperative work of other libraries, particularly that which since 1900 has come to center about the Library of Congress. Only by utilizing aids furnished by other libraries, not attempting to duplicate their records, can



Catalog Room, Vatican Library

the great reorganization begun on March 1, 1928, be carried out in a reasonable time within the budget available and in a manner which shall insure permanency and efficiency.

"It seems probable that the reorganization begun will have a far-reaching effect. Should it prove successful other libraries more or less directly connected with the Catholic Church should profit; perhaps also other Italian libraries, public and private. In fact, it is hoped that the Vatican Library may, through this reorganization, become a center of cooperation, such as our own National Library at Washington has come to be for American libraries.

"The libraries of the Catholic Church are in need of assistance from a central library, and the Vatican Library is for them the natural and logical center.

"With aid from the Carnegie Endowment and generous and broad-minded persons in America and elsewhere, the work begun should be carried to a successful conclusion. It will have a far-reaching effect, not only on national and international cooperation between librarians and libraries, but on research and scholarly investigation in general. We must hope, therefore, that nothing will happen that may in any way disturb or interfere with the work so auspiciously begun."

In the *New York Times* for Sunday, March 10, 1929, there was published an article on the modernization of the Vatican Library. It contains an interview with Mr. Angus Snead Macdonald, president of Snead and Company, who installed the new stacks. We quote the following:

"The first impression that his Holiness gives," said Mr. Macdonald, "is one of power—power of mind and body. He is a big man, with marvelously penetrating and kindly eyes behind his spectacles. In his presence one feels not so much that here is one of the great elected potentates of the world, but that here is a man who is a leader by force of his natural qualifications.

"He is a splendid listener and a born executive. At one time, when there was a dispute between the architects and the librarians, I was enabled to watch his method of handling a controversy. He listened carefully while each side presented its arguments, asked a question or two, then gave his immediate decision. But it was backed by such sound judgment and lightened by such kindness and humor that the feelings of both sides were kept uninjured, and they were made to feel that the decision was right and just, rather than arbitrary.

"His attitude toward the American section of the work was 'What is best?' Pope Pius is leaving his mark in history by his far-sighted cultural reforms, and he is anxious that the new library be a worthy tribute to his administration. Therefore, he lets no religious considerations influence him in his selection of workmen—as witness his choice of a Scotch-American.

"His main insistence, was that atmospheric conditions be adjusted so that his rare book collection would be preserved. In Italy, the climate is often so damp that the books are inclined to mold. On the other hand, the air occasionally becomes so hot and dry that there is danger of warping and disintegration of the book bindings.

"To prevent both of these possibilities two new devices were installed which, without human attention, will keep the temperature in the book stacks adjusted. Should the air become too moist, an electric heater automatically turns itself on to dry out the dangerous moisture. Should the air become too hot and dry, a jet of steam is automatically shot into the air current to provide the needed moisture.

"But perhaps the feature which most interested his Holiness is the new method of housing books. Instead of storing them in furniture, such as bookshelves or bookcases, a complete light steel building resembling the skeleton of an American skyscraper is now constructed especially to carry the weight of books. More than seven miles of steel shelving, three stories high, were required to house the Vatican collection.

"These book stacks were built into the old gallery designed by Bramante in 1510, which had been used for many years as a passage and later as a stable. At one end was a flight of 'mule stairs,' gradually sloping steps up which the Popes used to ride on muleback from the Papal residence through the gallery and up to the beautiful Belvedere Tower to enjoy the evening air. One side of this gallery is arched; the other side is part of an old fortification wall, eight feet thick, which, incidentally, had been shaken three inches out of plumb by some earthquake."

The Incunabula

Dr. Isak Collijn, librarian of the Royal Library, Stockholm, and a member of the Prussian Incunabula Commission, spent some time in the spring of 1928 studying the problem of the cataloging and classification of the incunabula in the Vatican Library. In a report to the Prefect of the Vatican Library, Doctor Collijn said that the official count reveals 6836 incunabula possessed by the Vatican. The old collections, including the Barberini library, contain 3527, of which 2750 were printed in Italy. The Chigi collection added 297, the Rossi 2507 items, of which 326 were duplicates. An exchange made with the Ambrosian Library

brought in 204 additional incunabula. Since others may be found here and there bound up with manuscripts or hidden away in miscellaneous pamphlet volumes, the number of incunabula in the Vatican may be estimated in round numbers at 7000. The number of duplicates may be conservatively estimated at 2500; but since, with the exception of those in the Rossi collection, they cannot be separated from their original collections, it will be necessary to include them in the catalog which it is proposed to prepare.

Pope Pius inspecting the new stacks of the Vatican Library

The collection of incunabula possessed by the Vatican is evidently one of the largest in the world. It is also one of the most important, not only because of the large number of Italian incunabula which it contains, many of which were hitherto unknown or known only in a unique copy, but also because of the condition of the copies, many of which were printed on parchment while others were dedicated to popes or princes and were enriched with precious miniatures and magnificently bound. It is, therefore, says Doctor Collijn, a collection which deserves to be known to the scholarly world. The best way to accomplish this end is by the publication of a descriptive catalog, a task which will require considerable time, but upon which a beginning should be made at once. Doctor Collijn reviews the different methods of cataloging incunabula in special libraries and in the different countries, as well as in the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, in which the aim is to cite all the copies of the items described. While for the catalog of a special library it is highly important to describe the peculiarities of a copy or copies contained therein and to give the characteristics of each copy, including variants and miniatures which it contains, the rubricating of initials, the binding, source, etc., the general catalog always omits notes of this kind and limits itself to those which are necessary to the bibliographical description of the work in question. The sources and earlier associations are especially important, not only for the history of the library in question, but also for the history of culture and literature in general. Notes of this kind, which at first sight might seem insignificant may throw an unexpected light on some question. It is clear that in a collection the size of that of the Vatican incunabula, there can be found editions hitherto unknown or cited only in an incomplete manner in the bibliography of the subject. By giving exact bibliographical descriptions of such editions a great contribution can be made to our knowledge of incunabula. It is true that some day they will be included in the *Gesamtkatalog*, but the publication of this catalog is undertaken on such an imposing scale that it cannot proceed with the desired speed. Although the first volume appeared in 1925, the third volume, containing entries from *Asconius* to *Barnardus Parmensis*, has just been issued. At this rate it will take a generation before the entire work is complete. The publication of a catalog of the Vatican incunabula would be of the greatest usefulness, not only to the compilers of the *Gesamtkatalog*, but also to scholars in general. Doctor Collijn recommends

an intimate collaboration between the two centers of incunabula study, Rome and Berlin, and as a member of the Prussian Commission he vouches for the pleasure and enthusaism with which such a collaboration would be greeted by his German colleagues, who have already offered to answer all the questions which may be put to them by the Vatican librarians. They stand ready to collate the descriptions of the Vatican incunabula with the vast material with which the Commission has already surrounded itself. In addition to the descriptions, it would be easy to communicate between the two centers by means of photographs of important pages, thus furnishing exact descriptions of those incunabula on which neither printer nor place of printing is given.

For the description of incunabula there exist today two methods which can be followed: "Catalogue of Books printed in the XVth Century now in the British Museum," Pt. I-V, London, 1908-1924, and the *Gesamtkatalog*. Both works are edited on an excellent basis and with the most minute care. But it is obvious they are not altogether free from defects. We know that absolute perfection is not to be obtained in bibliographical undertakings. A close scrutiny will sometimes disclose errors and inexact statements in collation, in the description of printing types; but in comparison with the excellent features which distinguish the two works and the almost gigantic enterprise which they represent, the few flaws found can be overlooked. Printer's proofs of every description in the *Gesamtkatalog* are read by a dozen specialists in different countries and collated with different copies. This gives the strongest guarantee for exactness of the bibliographical data. The *Gesamtkatalog* is concerned, moreover, with the literary side of incunabula. Under the name of the author and title there are given notes of a biographical and literary character derived from various sources. The authors of dedications and prefaces are noted and the names of booksellers and publishers given. Then, too, there are cited and described all the various works which the fifteenth century book often contains.

The differences between the methods followed by the British Museum and the *Gesamtkatalog* narrow down to two points: The designation of type characters and the bibliographical description of the text.

Among the most profitable international activities which have been undertaken since the World War is the cooperation of scholars in this field of bibliographical science and library economy. The libraries themselves have begun to take a predominating position as intermediaries in this activity. Attempts are being made

Cortile del Belvedere, showing entrance to Library—on extreme right

to create uniform bibliographical systems both for cataloging and classification, as well as for bibliographical terminology. Even in the description of incunabula, Doctor Collijn believes that it will be easy to find an international system which can be adapted to all the exigencies of a specialized kind of bibliographical work.

The *Gesamtkatalog* when completed will doubtless be the model for this kind of bibliographical work, will replace Hain and will be quoted in all the future works which touch on fifteenth century books. While the other catalogs of the Vatican Library are edited in Latin, the official language of the Holy See, Doctor Collijn is of the opinion that in the case of this special catalog of incunabula, the Italian language would be preferable to Latin. The Latin bibliographical terminology is more or less artificial and its terms differ according to the authors who use them. As a result, it is often difficult to find an adequate expression for modern technical terms used by catalogers.

Doctor Collijn advocates a bibliographical list of all the Vatican incunabula, in which would be found: (1) Author and title, or the title only, if the work is anonymous; (2) place of printing, name of printer and date, if known, or if it can be determined by bibliographical research, format; (3) bibliographical references; (4) description of the copy or copies, if there are several of them in the different collections in the library; (5) source; (6) name of the collection of which it forms a part, with call number.

After giving rules for the above six items, Doctor Collijn proposes that there be provided the following indexes for the Vatican incunabula: (1) Indexes by countries, cities and printers; (2) incunabula contained in the various collections listed in alphabetical order (Barberini, Chigi, Ferraioli, Rossi, etc.) or according to year of acquisition of the various collections; (3) an index of sources containing a list of the names of former owners (popes, monasteries, private individuals).

On account of the very great importance which all the Vatican incunabula possess, Doctor Collijn recommends that they be gathered together so as to form a special collection, but that the volumes be shelved according to the special libraries of which they form a part. The new acquisitions would form a special group. Conserving the grouping according to collections would, in addition to helping to preserve the glorious history of the formation of the library, also facilitate researches by means of old call numbers. It is always an excellent rule for a library with old traditions to conserve them as much as possible while applying the procedure of a modern library. Grouping by countries and printers is not necessary, since the indexes accomplish the same purpose in a better way.

Legal Decisions of Library Interest

Compiled by Thomas S. Dabagh *Member California Bar*

Explanation

THE following classified table of court decisions of library interest is taken from the thesis which I prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Juris Doctor, University of California, 1926. A number of recent cases and a few English cases, overlooked in the research for the thesis, have been added.

It was, and it remains, my hope to develop the thesis into a book on the law relating to libraries, but the interest recently manifested by librarians in the subject has prompted me to offer this classified table of cases as "first aid." It will be a long time before the book is completed under my present circumstances, and the thesis itself is not in satisfactory form for publication.

In most of the subjects here included only cases involving libraries have been admitted; but where important subjects were not covered by library cases, non-library decisions have been cited. It should be remembered that as a rule the subject matter has been limited to the library cases in point.

The value of this material will be evident to librarians who have been confronted with legal problems. Such librarians know that statutes often prove inadequate or ambiguous, and resort has to be had to court decisions to aid in the solution of a problem. This classified table of over 275 cases will provide the necessary citations to decisions, applying legal principles directly to situations of special interest to libraries. The classification is practical, I think, and I have tried to make the list of library cases as complete as possible. The table of contents is a sufficient index for present purposes; and it should be noted that the arrangement of citations in each class is more or less progressive. An alphabetical table of cases would not be especially useful, so it has been omitted.

Perhaps I should suggest here that the care-

ful librarian will not attempt to serve as lawyer for his library, but will submit all legal problems to a qualified attorney.

I am under obligation to Mr. George P. Costigan, Jr. (Emanuel S. Heller professor of law) and to Miss Rosamond Parma (lecturer in legal bibliography and law librarian) of the University of California School of Jurisprudence for their very kind assistance and interest in my thesis.

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Classified Table of Cases

I. THE "PUBLIC" LIBRARY

"Library":
Carter *v.* Andrews (1834) 33 Mass. 1.
Lippincott & Company Protest (1898) 1 T. D. 40 (Treasury Decision 18,797).

"Public library":
State ex rel. La Crosse Public Library *v.* Bentley (1916) 163 Wis. 632; 158 N. W. 306.
People ex rel. American Geographical Society *v.* Tax Commissioners (1877) 11 Hun (N. Y.) 505.
Jones *v.* Habersham (1879) 3 Woods 443; Fed. Cas. 7465. Affirmed (1882) 107 U. S. 174; 27 L. Ed. 401; 2 Sup. Ct. 336.
Donohugh's Appeal (1878) 86 Pa. 306. Affirming 12 Phila. 284.
Providence Athenaeum *v.* Tripp (1870) 9 R. I. 559.
Pitney *v.* Bugbee (1922) 98 N. J. L. 116; 118 Atl. 780. Affirmed 98 N. J. L. 889; 120 Atl. 927.

"Free library":
Pepper's Estate, Library Appeal (1893) 154 Pa. 331; 25 Atl. 1058.

"Free public library":
Gregory's Bookstore *v.* Providence Public Library (1925) 46 R. I. 283; 127 Atl. 150.
Downs *v.* Boonton (1923) 99 N. J. L. 40; 122 Atl. 721.

II. LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT AND DISESTABLISHMENT

Establishment:
Downs *v.* Boonton (1923) 99 N. J. L. 40; 122 Atl. 721.
State ex rel. Carpenter *v.* St. Louis (1928) Mo. ; 2 S. W. 2d, 713.
Regina *v.* Vestry of St. Matthew (1875) 32 L. T. N. S. 558.
Regina *v.* Wimbledon Local Board (1882) 8 Q. B. D. 459; 51 L. J. Q. B. 219.
Attorney-General *v.* Croydon (1889) 42 Ch. D. 178; 58 L. J. Ch. 527.

Disestablishment: (Subscription libraries only)
In re Bristol Athenaeum (1889) 43 Ch. D. 236; 59 L. J. Ch. 116.
In re Russell Institution (1898) 2 Ch. 72; 67 L. J. Ch. 411.
In re Jones (1898) 2 Ch. 83; 67 L. J. Ch. 504.

III. LIBRARY PROPERTY

1. Acquisition;
a) Use of public property:
(1) Dedication:
Attorney-General *v.* Sunderland Corporation (1875-6) 2 Ch. D. 634; 45 L. J. Ch. N. S. 839.
Spires *v.* Los Angeles (1906) 150 Cal. 64; 87 Pac. 1026; 11 Ann Cas. 465.
Riggs *v.* Board of Education of Detroit (1873) 27 Mich. 262.
Hopkinsville *v.* Jarrett (1914) 156 Ky. 777; 162 S. W. 85; 50 L. R. A. N. S. 465.
Jones *v.* Jackson (1913) 104 Miss. 449; 61 So. 456.
(2) Exclusive control:
Boseley *v.* Oak Park District (1916) 275 Ill. 92; 113 N. E. 984.
(3) Gift from one governmental body to another:
Cleveland *v.* Public Library Board (1916) 94 Ohio St. 311; 114 N. E. 247.
See also Library Property: Loss: Legislative direction.
(4) Proper provision for library:
Board of Law Library Trustees *v.* Super-

visors of Orange County (1893) 99 Cal. 571; 34 Pac. 244.

b) Eminent domain:
Lyford v. Laconia (1909) 75 N. H. 220; 72 Atl. 1085; 139 Am. St. Rep. 680; 22 L. R. A. N. S. 1062.
Attorney-General ex rel. Spalding v. Nashua (1893) 67 N. H. 478; 32 Atl. 852.
Laird v. Pittsburgh (1903) 205 Pa. 1; 54 Atl. 324; 61 L. R. A. 332.
Hayford v. Bangor (1907) 102 Me. 340; 66 Atl. 731; 11 L. R. A. N. S. 940.
Philadelphia's Petition (1916) 253 Pa. 434; 98 Atl. 620; Ann. Cas. 1918E, 120.

c) Contracts:
(1) Extent of authority:
Tampa v. Prince (1912) 63 Fla. 387; 58 So. 542.
Curtis v. Portsmouth (1893) 67 N. H. 506; 39 Atl. 439.
Kingman v. Brockton (1891) 153 Mass. 255; 26 N. E. 998; 11 L. R. A. 123.
Interpreted in Young v. Falmouth (1903) 183 Mass. 80; 66 N. E. 419; 97 Am. St. Rep. 418.
(2) Authority: Library v. municipality:
Board of Library Trustees v. Hanford (1906) 2 Cal. App. 760; 84 Pac. 227.
Nelson v. Georgetown (1906) 190 Mass. 225; 76 N. E. 606.
Handley's Trustees v. Winchester (1910) 111 Va. 360; 70 S. E. 131.
(3) Book buying (No library cases):
Definition of "book":
Smith v. Hitchcock (1912) 226 U. S. 53; 57 L. Ed. 119; 33 Sup. Ct. 6.
Houghton v. Payne (1904) 194 U. S. 88; 48 L. Ed. 888; 24 Sup. Ct. 590.
Eichler v. United States (1896) 71 Fed. 956.
In re Hempstead (1899) 95 Fed. 967. Affirmed as Read v. Certain Merchandise (1900) 43 C. C. A. 178; 103 Fed. 197.
Macmillan Company v. United States (1902) 116 Fed. 1018.
Beecher's Estate (1895) 17 Pa. Co. 161.
Little v. Webster (1888) 48 Hun (N. Y.) 620; 1 N. Y. S. 315; 16 N. Y. St. Rep. 107. Affirmed 122 N. Y. 670; 26 N. E. 755.
For interpretations of the word "book" under copyright laws, see 13 C. J. 1021-3.
Price control:
Bobbs-Merrill Company v. Straus (R. H. Macy & Co.) (1908) 210 U. S. 339; 52 L. Ed. 1086; 28 Sup. Ct. 722. Affirming 77 C. C. A. 607; 147 Fed. 15; 15 L. R. A. N. S. 766.
Scribner v. Straus (1908) 210 U. S. 352; 52 L. Ed. 1094; 28 Sup. Ct. 735.
See also Bauer v. O'Donnell (1913) 229 U. S. 1; 57 L. Ed. 1041; 33 Sup. Ct. 616, and Boston Store v. American Graphophone Co. (1918) 246 U. S. 8; 62 L. Ed. 531; 38 Sup. Ct. 257; Ann. Cas. 1918C, 447.
But note Federal Trade Commission v. Curtis Publishing Company (1923) 260 U. S. 568; 67 L. Ed. 407; 43 Sup. Ct. 210.
Price control agreements:
Mines v. Scribner (1906) 147 Fed. 927.
Straus v. American Publishers' Association (1913) 231 U. S. 222; 58 L. Ed. 192; 34 Sup. Ct. 84; L. R. A. 1915A, 1099.
Rescission of contracts:
History Company v. Durham (Texas, 1893) 23 S. W. 327.
Schultheis v. Sellers (1909) 223 Pa. 513; 72 Atl. 887; 22 L. R. A. N. S. 1210.
Bigelow v. Barnes (1913) 121 Minn. 148; 140 N. W. 1032; 45 L. R. A. N. S. 203.
St. Hubert Guild v. Quinn (1909) 64 Misc. Rep. 336; 118 N. Y. S. 582.
Limited editions:
In re Rider (1888) 16 R. I. 271; 15 Atl. 72.
Peddlers:
Conway v. Waddell (1909) 90 Ark. 127; 118 S. W. 398.
P. F. Collier & Son v. Burgin (1902) 130 N. C. 632; 41 S. E. 874.
(4) Bookbinding:
Metropolitan Bindery v. Sohl (1913) 144 N. Y. S. 763 (not a library case).

d) Bailments:
Smith v. Library Board of Minneapolis (1894) 58 Minn. 108; 59 N. W. 979; 25 L. R. A. 280.
See also Bostwick, A. E. Bailment in the Library (1913) 18 *Public Libraries*, 275 (no cases cited).

e) Gifts:
(1) Valid charitable gifts:
Jones v. Habersham (1882) 107 U. S. 174; 27 L. Ed. 401; 2 Sup. Ct. 336. Affirming 3 Woods 443; Fed. Cas. 7465.
Drury v. Natick (1865) 92 Mass. 169.
Bartlett, Petitioner (1895) 163 Mass. 509; 40 N. E. 899.
St. Paul's Church v. Attorney-General (1895) 164 Mass. 188; 41 N. E. 231.
Fairbanks v. Lamson (1868) 99 Mass. 533.
Lackland v. Walker (1899) 151 Mo. 210; 52 S. W. 414.
In re Scrowcroft (1898) 2 Ch. 638; 67 L. J. Ch. 697.
Canterbury v. Wyburn (1895) A. C. 89; 71 L. T. 554.
In re Crawford's Will (1927) 220 App. Div. 313; 221 N. Y. S. 751. Modifying (1926) 218 App. Div. 392; 218 N. Y. S. 201.
(2) Invalid charitable gifts:
Craig v. Lilly (1887) 19 W. N. C. (Pa.) 375; 6 Sad. 183; 9 Atl. 171.
Estate of Budd (1913) 166 Cal. 286; 135 Pac. 1131.
In re Crawford's Will (1926) 218 App. Div. 392; 218 N. Y. S. 201. Modified (1927) 220 App. Div. 313; 221 N. Y. S. 751.
Unger v. Loewy (1923) 236 N. Y. 73; 140 N. E. 201.
British Museum v. White (1826) 2 Sim. & St. 594; 57 Eng. Reprint 473; 25 Rev. Rep. 270. The rule of this case was changed by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 73.
(3) Non-charitable character:
Carne v. Long (1860) 2 DeGex, F. & J. 75; 45 Eng. Reprint 550; 129 Rev. Rep. 15.
In re Dutton (1878) 4 Ex. D. 54; 48 L. J. Ex. 350.
Craig v. Lilly (1887) 19 W. N. C. (Pa.) 375; 6 Sad. 183; 9 Atl. 171. But see Bogert on Trusts (1921) p. 192.
(4) Certainty:
Dascomb v. Marston (1888) 80 Me. 223; 13 Atl. 888.
Pickering v. Shotwell (1849) 10 Pa. 23.
In re Thompson's Estate (1925) 282 Pa. 30; 127 Atl. 446.
Tilden v. Green (1891) 130 N. Y. 29; 28 N. E. 880; 27 Am. St. Rep. 487; 14 L. R. A. 33. For comment on this case see

Ames, J. B. The Failure of the Tilden Trust (1892) 5 *Harvard Law Review* 389. The rule was changed by 1893 N. Y. Laws, ch. 701.

(5) Rule against perpetuities: Charitable gifts:
Clarion *v.* Central Savings Bank (1922) 71 Colo. 482; 208 Pac. 251.
Crerar *v.* Williams (1893) 145 Ill. 625; 34 N. E. 467; 21 L. R. A. 454.
Franklin *v.* Hastings (1911) 253 Ill. 46; 97 N. E. 265; Ann. Cas. 1913A, 135.
Wilson *v.* First National Bank (1914) 164 Iowa 402; 145 N. W. 948; Ann. Cas. 1916D, 481.
Pepper's Estate, Library Appeal (1893) 154 Pa. 331; 25 Atl. 1058.
Abbott *v.* Fraser (1874) L. R. 6 P. C. 96; 44 L. J. P. C. 26.
Duggan *v.* Slocum (1899) 34 C. C. A. 676; 92 Fed. 806. Affirming 83 Fed. 244.
Gibson *v.* Frye Institute (1917) 137 Tenn. 452; 193 S. W. 1059; L. R. A. 1917D, 1062.
In re Good (1905) 2 Ch. 60; 74 L. J. Ch. 512.
Penny *v.* Croul (1889) 76 Mich. 471; 43 N. W. 649; 5 L. R. A. 858.
Phillips *v.* Harrow (1894) 93 Iowa 92; 61 N. W. 434.
Hilliard *v.* Parker (1909) 76 N. J. Eq. 447; 74 Atl. 447.
Rule against perpetuities: Non-charitable gifts:
Carne *v.* Long (1860) 2 DeGex, F. & J. 75; 45 Eng. Reprint 550; 129 Rev. Rep. 15.
In re Swain, 1908 W. N. 209.
In re Dutton (1878) 4 Ex. D. 54; 48 L. J. Ex. 350.
Cottman *v.* Grace (1889) 112 N. Y. 299; 19 N. E. 839; 3 L. R. A. 145. The rule was changed by 1893 N. Y. Laws, ch. 701. See Allen *v.* Stevens (1889) 161 N. Y. 122; 55 N. E. 568 (not a library case), and In re Cunningham (1912) 206 N. Y. 601; 100 N. E. 437 (not a library case).

(6) Validity of promises:
School District of Kansas City *v.* Sheidley (1897) 138 Mo. 672; 40 S. W. 656; 60 Am. St. Rep. 576; 37 L. R. A. 406.
Bartlett, Petitioner (1895) 163 Mass. 509; 40 N. E. 899.
Elizabeth Library Association *v.* Crane (1861) 29 N. J. L. 302.

(7) Illegality:
Manners *v.* Philadelphia Library Company (1880) 93 Pa. 165; 39 Am. Rep. 741. But see Bowman *v.* Secular Society (1917) App. Cas. 406 (not a library case), and comment in Bogert on Trusts (1921), p. 206n.

(8) Statutory validity:
Harrison *v.* Southampton (1854) 2 Sm. & Giff. 387; 65 Eng. Reprint 448; 97 Rev. Rep. 261.
Spencer *v.* De Witt C. Hay Library Association (1901) 36 Misc. Rep. 393; 73 N. Y. S. 712.
Jones *v.* Habersham (1879) 3 Woods 443; Fed. Cas. 7465. Affirmed (1882) 107 U. S. 174; 27 L. Ed. 401; 2 Sup. Ct. 336.

(9) Conditions affecting validity:
Franklin *v.* Hastings (1911) 253 Ill. 46; 97 N. E. 265; Ann. Cas. 1913A, 135.
Woodruff *v.* Marsh (1893) 63 Conn. 125; 26 Atl. 846; 38 Am. St. Rep. 346.
Clarion *v.* Central Savings Bank (1922) 71 Colo. 482; 208 Pac. 251.
In re Secrest's Estate (1922) 109 Neb. 431; 191 N. W. 663.
Drury *v.* Natick (1865) 92 Mass. 169.

(10) Capacity and qualifications of a donee or trustee:
Non-existence of donee or trustee:
Spencer *v.* De Witt C. Hay Library Association (1901) 36 Misc. Rep. 393; 73 N. Y. S. 712.
Craig *v.* Lilly (1887) 19 W. N. C. (Pa.) 375; 6 Sad. 183; 9 Atl. 171.
In re Secrest's Estate (1922) 109 Neb. 431; 191 N. W. 663.
Crerar *v.* Williams (1893) 145 Ill. 625; 34 N. E. 467; 21 L. R. A. 454.
Pepper's Estate, Library Appeal (1893) 154 Pa. 331; 25 Atl. 1058.
Non-incorporation of donee or trustee:
In re Shand's Estate (1922) 275 Pa. 77; 118 Atl. 623.
Hartman *v.* Pendleton (1920) 96 Ore. 503; 186 Pac. 572; 190 Pac. 339; 8 A. L. R. 904. (Dictum).
Character of donee or trustee:
Blenon's Estate (1843) Brightly N. P. (Pa.) 338.
Kimberly's Estate (No. 3) (1915) 249 Pa. 483; 95 Atl. 86.
Minns *v.* Billings (1903) 183 Mass. 126; 66 N. E. 593; 97 Am. St. Rep. 420; 5 L. R. A. N. S. 686.
Scope of function of donee or trustee:
Drury *v.* Natick (1865) 92 Mass. 169.
Phillips *v.* Harrow (1894) 93 Iowa 92; 61 N. W. 434.
School Trustees of Hoboken *v.* Hoboken (1905) 70 N. J. Eq. 630; 62 Atl. 1.
Beurhaus *v.* Cole (1897) 94 Wis. 617; 69 N. W. 986.
Jones *v.* Habersham (1882) 107 U. S. 174; 27 L. Ed. 401; 2 Sup. Ct. 336. Affirming (1879) 3 Woods 443; Fed. Cas. 7465.
Mason *v.* Bloomington Library Association (1908) 237 Ill. 442; 86 N. E. 1044; 15 Ann. Cas. 603.
Maynard *v.* Woodward (1877) 36 Mich. 423.
Special statutory provisions:
Betts *v.* Betts (1878) 4 Abb. N. C. (N. Y.) 317, 404.
Penny *v.* Croul (1889) 76 Mich. 471; 43 N. W. 649; 5 L. R. A. 858.
Tomay *v.* Crist (1924) 75 Colo. 437; 226 Pac. 156.
Spencer *v.* De Witt C. Hay Library Association (1901) 36 Misc. Rep. 393; 73 N. Y. S. 712.
Wright *v.* Wright (1919) 225 N. Y. 329; 122 N. E. 213.
Harrison *v.* Southampton (1854) 2 Sm. & Giff. 387; 65 Eng. Reprint 448; 97 Rev. Rep. 261.
Clarion *v.* Central Savings Bank (1922) 71 Colo. 482; 208 Pac. 251.

(11) Trustee's bond:
Drury *v.* Natick (1865) 92 Mass. 169.

(12) Failure of purpose:
Keene *v.* Eastman (1909) 75 N. H. 191; 72 Atl. 213.
White *v.* Old (1912) 113 Va. 709; 75 S. E. 182; L. R. A. 1916F, 787.

(13) Title:
Nelson *v.* Georgetown (1906) 190 Mass. 225; 76 N. E. 606.

Keuffel v. Hoboken (1904) 71 N. J. L. 518; 59 Atl. 20.
Bangor v. Beale (1892) 85 Me. 129; 26 Atl. 1112.
Cottman v. Grace (1889) 112 N. Y. 299; 19 N. E. 839; 3 L. R. A. 145.

(14) Determination of donee or beneficiary:
In re Shand's Estate (1922) 275 Pa. 77; 118 Atl. 623.
In re Dickinson's Estate (1907) 56 Misc. Rep. 232; 6 Mills 266; 107 N. Y. S. 386.
Pepper's Estate, Library Appeal (1893) 154 Pa. 331; 25 Atl. 1058.
Hartman v. Pendleton (1920) 96 Ore. 503; 186 Pac. 572; 190 Pac. 339; 8 A. L. R. 904.
Mason v. Bloomington Library Association (1908) 237 Ill. 442; 86 N. E. 1044; 15 Ann. Cas. 603.
Wright v. Wright (1919) 225 N. Y. 329; 122 N. E. 213.
White's Estate, Appeal of Free Library (1896) 174 Pa. 642; 34 Atl. 321.

(15) Change of trustees:
Jones v. Habersham (1882) 107 U. S. 174; 27 L. Ed. 401; 2 Sup. Ct. 336. Affirming 3 Woods 443; Fed. Cas. 7465.
Phillips v. Harrow (1894) 93 Iowa 92; 61 N. W. 434.
Brown v. Pancoast (1881) 34 N. J. Eq. 321.
Lanning v. Commissioners of Public Instruction (1902) 63 N. J. Eq. 1; 51 Atl. 787.
In re Shand's Estate (1922) 275 Pa. 77; 118 Atl. 623.
Cary Library v. Bliss (1890) 151 Mass. 364; 25 N. E. 92; 7 L. R. A. 765.

(16) Scope of the gift:
Beecher's Estate (1895) 17 Pa. Co. 161 (not a library case).
Trustees of British Museum v. Payne (1828) 4 Bing. 540; 130 Eng. Reprint 877; 29 Rev. Rep. 617.
Cambridge University v. Bryer (1812) 16 East 317; 104 Eng. Reprint 1109.

(17) Interest:
In re People's Trust Company (1919) 106 Misc. Rep. 108; 174 N. Y. S. 168.

(18) Acceleration:
Blatchford v. Newberry (1880) 99 Ill. 11.

(19) Cumulation:
Handley's Estate (1905) 212 Pa. 11; 61 Atl. 350.

(20) Modification and separation:
Unger v. Loewy (1923) 236 N. Y. 73; 140 N. E. 201.
Beurhaus v. Cole (1897) 94 Wis. 617; 69 N. W. 986.
St. Paul's Church v. Attorney-General (1895) 164 Mass. 188; 41 N. E. 231.
Bridgeport Public Library v. Burroughs Home (1912) 85 Conn. 309; 82 Atl. 582.
Manners v. Philadelphia Library Company (1880) 93 Pa. 165; 39 Am. Rep. 741.
In re Lower Dublin Academy (1880) 8 W. N. C. (Pa.) 564.
Attorney-General v. Marchant (1866) L. R. 3 Eq. 424; 36 L. J. Ch. 47.
Camp v. Presbyterian Soc. of Sackets Harbor (1918) 105 Misc. Rep. 139; 173 N. Y. S. 581.

(21) Accumulations:
Hartman v. Pendleton (1920) 96 Ore. 503; 186 Pac. 572; 190 Pac. 339; 8 A. L. R. 904.
Camp v. Presbyterian Soc. of Sackets Harbor (1918) 105 Misc. Rep. 139; 173 N. Y. S. 581.

(22) Discretion of donee or trustee:
Duggan v. Slocum (1899) 34 C. C. A. 676; 92 Fed. 806. Affirming 83 Fed. 244.
Pickering v. Shotwell (1849) 10 Pa. 23.
In re Good (1905) 2 Ch. 60; 74 L. J. Ch. 512.
Manners v. Philadelphia Library Company (1880) 93 Pa. 165; 39 Am. Rep. 741.
Hartman v. Pendleton (1920) 96 Ore. 503; 186 Pac. 572; 190 Pac. 339; 8 A. L. R. 904.
In re Thompson's Estate (1925) 282 Pa. 371; 127 Atl. 775.
New Haven Y. M. I. v. New Haven (1890) 60 Conn. 32; 22 Atl. 447.
Lanning v. Commissioners of Public Instruction (1902) 63 N. J. Eq. 1; 51 Atl. 787.
For discretion as to selection of library site, see Library Property: Selection of Location.

(23) Misuse:
Tedder v. Walker (1916) 145 Ga. 768; 89 S. E. 840.
New Haven Y. M. I. v. New Haven (1890) 60 Conn. 32; 22 Atl. 447.
Perry Public Library Association v. Lobsitz (1913) 35 Okl. 576; 130 Pac. 919; 45 L. R. A. N. S. 368.
Ashuelot National Bank v. Keene (1907) 74 N. H. 148; 65 Atl. 826; 9 L. R. A. N. S. 758.
Fancher v. Fancher (1909) 156 Cal. 13; 103 Pac. 206; 23 L. R. A. N. S. 944.

(24) Renunciation:
Attorney-General ex rel. Mackintosh v. Halifax (1903) 36 Nova Scotia 177.
Drury v. Natick (1865) 92 Mass. 169.

2. Selection of Location:
Attorney-General ex rel. Spalding v. Nashua (1893) 67 N. H. 478; 32 Atl. 852.
Curtis v. Portsmouth (1893) 67 N. H. 506; 39 Atl. 439.
Cleveland v. Public Library Board (1916) 94 Ohio 311; 114 N. E. 247.
William's Appeal (1873) 73 Pa. 249.

3. Use:
Board of Trustees of Public Schools v. Yazoo City Library Association (Miss. 1892) 12 So. 30.
School Trustees of Hoboken v. Hoboken (1905) 70 N. J. Eq. 630; 62 Atl. 1.
State ex rel. Denu v. Rapid City Library Association (1913) 32 S. D. 248; 142 N. W. 973.
For city hall:
Perry Library Association v. Lobsitz (1913) 35 Okl. 576; 130 Pac. 919; 45 L. R. A. N. S. 368.
Attorney-General v. Westminster (1924) 1 Ch. 437. Affirmed (1924) 2 Ch. 416; 93 L. J. Ch. 573.

4. Taxation:
a) Generally:
New Orleans Mechanics' Society v. Harris, Man. Unrep. (La.) 171.
Washington County Free Library v. Mealey's Estate (1913) 121 Md. 274; 88 Atl. 140; Ann. Cas. 1915B, 1050; 48 L. R. A. N. S. 373.
State, Elizabeth Library Association v. Leester (1862) 29 N. J. L. 541.
In re Lenox's Estate (1890) 9 N. Y. S. 895; 31 N. Y. St. Rep. 959.

Matter of Thrall (1898) 157 N. Y. 46; 51 N. E. 411.
In re Howell's Estate (1901) 34 Misc. Rep. 40; 69 N. Y. S. 505.
In re Higgin's Estate (1907) 55 Misc. Rep. 175; 6 Mills 182; 106 N. Y. S. 465.
Re Historical Society, 13 Montg. Co. L. Rep. (Pa.) 205. (This case not read.)

b) Exemption as "public library":
Little *v.* United States (1900) 104 Fed. 540.
Lippincott & Company Protest (1898) 1 T. D. 40 (Treasury Decision 18797).
Board of Directors of Stinson Memorial Library *v.* Board of Review (1911) 248 Ill. 590; 94 N. E. 153.
State ex rel. Cunningham *v.* Board of Assessors (1898) 52 La. Ann. 223; 26 So. 872.
State, Nevin *v.* Krollman (1876) 38 N. J. L. 574.
Pitney *v.* Bugbee (1922) 98 N. J. L. 116; 118 Atl. 780. Affirmed 98 N. J. L. 889; 120 Atl. 927.
People ex rel. American Geographical Society *v.* Tax Commissioners (1877) 11 Hun (N. Y.) 505.
Providence Athenaeum *v.* Tripp (1870) 9 R. I. 559.

c) Exemption as "literary institution":
Andrews *v.* Bristol (1892) 61 L. J. Q. B. 715; 67 L. T. 618.
Manchester *v.* McAdam (1896) A. C. 500; 68 L. J. Q. B. 672.
Ex parte Saint John Law Society (1891) 30 New Brunswick 501.

d) Exemption as "society instituted for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts exclusively":
Regina *v.* Phillips (1848) 8 Q. B. 745; 115 Eng. Reprint 1053; 70 Rev. Rep. 617.
Churchwardens of Birmingham *v.* Shaw (1849) 10 Q. B. 868; 116 Eng. Reprint 329; 74 Rev. Rep. 523.
Regina *v.* Overseers of Manchester (1851) 16 Q. B. 449; 117 Eng. Reprint 951; 83 Rev. Rep. 529.
Regina *v.* Gaskell (1851) 16 Q. B. 472; 117 Eng. Reprint 959; 83 Rev. Rep. 545.
Regina *v.* Cockburn (1852) 16 Q. B. 480; 117 Eng. Reprint 962; 83 Rev. Rep. 550.
Russell Institution *v.* Vestry of St. Giles (1854) 3 El. & Bl. 416; 118 Eng. Reprint 1198; 97 Rev. Rep. 565.
Bradford Library Society *v.* Churchwardens of Bradford (1858) 1 El. & El. 88; 120 Eng. Reprint 841; 117 Rev. Rep. 146.
Liverpool Library *v.* Mayor, etc., of Liverpool (1860) 5 H. & N. 526; 157 Eng. Reprint 1288.
Liverpool *v.* West Derby Union (1905) 92 L. T. 467; 69 J. P. 277.

e) Exemption as "associations and institutions of learning":
In re Fifty-first Street (1887) 3 Pa. Co. 422.

f) Exemption as "purely public charity":
Cleveland Library Association *v.* Pelton (1880) 36 Ohio St. 253.
Donohugh's Appeal (1878) 86 Pa. 306. Affirming 12 Phila. 284.
Delaware County Institute of Science *v.* Delaware County (1880) 94 Pa. 163.

g) Exemption as being "educational":
Webster City *v.* Wright County (1909) 144 Iowa 502; 123 N. W. 193; 24 L. R. A. N. S. 1205.
New Orleans *v.* Mechanics' Society (1855) 10 La. Ann. 282.
Essex *v.* Brooks (1895) 164 Mass. 79; 41 N. E. 119.
People ex rel. Board of Trustees of Mt. Pleasant Academy *v.* Mezger (1904) 98 App. Div. 237; 90 N. Y. S. 488. Affirmed 181 N. Y. 511; 73 N. E. 1130.
In re Francis' Estate (1907) 121 App. Div. 129; 105 N. Y. 643. Affirmed 189 N. Y. 554; 82 N. E. 1126.
In re Mergentime's Estate (1908) 129 App. Div. 367; 113 N. Y. S. 948. Affirmed 195 N. Y. 572; 88 N. E. 1125.
In re Arnot's Estate (1911) 145 App. Div. 708; 130 N. Y. S. 499. Affirmed 203 N. Y. 627; 97 N. E. 1102.
In re Saunder's Estate (1912) 77 Misc. Rep. 54; 9 Mills 301; 137 N. Y. S. 438. Affirmed 211 N. Y. 541; 105 N. E. 1099.

h) Effect of non-library use:
People ex rel. Gore *v.* Peoria Mercantile Library Association (1895) 157 Ill. 369; 41 N. E. 557.
New Orleans *v.* New Orleans Mechanics' Society (1875) 27 La. Ann. 436.
Detroit Young Men's Society *v.* Detroit (1854) 3 Mich. 172.
Auditor-General *v.* Women's Temperance Association (1899) 119 Mich. 430; 78 N. W. 466.
People ex rel. Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement *v.* Sayles (1898) 32 App. Div. 197; 53 N. Y. S. 67. Affirmed 157 N. Y. 677; 51 N. E. 1093.
Mercantile Library Hall Company *v.* Pittsburgh (1887) 9 Sad. (Pa.) 59; 11 Atl. 667.
Mercantile Library Company *v.* Philadelphia (1894) 161 Pa. 155; 28 Atl. 1068.
Purvis *v.* Traill (1849) 3 Ex. 344; 154 Eng. Reprint 876; 77 Rev. Rep. 39.
Clarendon, Earl of, *v.* Rector, etc., of St. James (1851) 10 C. B. 806; 138 Eng. Reprint 319; 84 Rev. Rep. 782.
Inland Revenue *v.* Magistrates of Dundee (1897) 24 Session Cases (Scotland) 930.

5. Loss:

a) Execution of judgment:
Fordyce *v.* Women's Christian National Library Association (1906) 79 Ark. 550; 96 S. W. 155; 7 L. R. A. N. S. 485.

b) Eminent domain:
Moline *v.* Greene (1911) 252 Ill. 475; 96 N. E. 911; 37 L. R. A. N. S. 485.
Cary Library *v.* Bliss (1890) 151 Mass. 364; 25 N. E. 92; 7 L. R. A. 765.

c) Mechanic's lien:
Goss Company *v.* Greenleaf (1904) 98 Me. 436; 57 Atl. 581.
Young *v.* Falmouth (1903) 183 Mass. 80; 66 N. E. 419; 97 Am. St. Rep. 418.
Sexauer *v.* Luke A. Burke & Sons Co. (1920) 228 N. Y. 341; 127 N. E. 329.

d) Confiscation as property captured at sea:
The Amelia (1871) 1 Cadwalader 541; Fed. Cas. 277; 4 Phila. (Pa.) 417.

e) Measure of damages for loss of books (no library cases):
Y. M. C. A. *v.* Harmon (1895) 61 Ill. App. 639.
Gunn *v.* Burghart (1881) 47 N. Y. Super. 370.
Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. of Texas *v.* Dement (Texas, 1909) 115 S. W. 635.

f) Bankruptcy:
In re Parmelee Library (1903) 56 C. C. A. 583; 120 Fed. 235.
g) Legislative direction (no library cases):
Mount Hope Cemetery v. Boston (1893) 158 Mass. 509; 33 N. E. 695; 35 Am. St. Rep. 515. But see Trenton v. New Jersey (1923) 262 U. S. 182; 67 L. Ed. 937; 43 Sup. Ct. 534; 29 A. L. R. 1471.

IV. LIBRARY FINANCE

1. Income:
a) Appropriations:
Board of Education of Covington v. Board of Trustees of the Public Library (1902) 113 Ky. 234; 24 Ky. Law Rep. 98; 68 S. W. 10.
Board of Trustees of Public Library of Covington v. Board of Education (1903) 25 Ky. Laws Rep. 341; 75 S. W. 225.
Lambert v. Board of Trustees (1913) 151 Ky. 725; 152 S. W. 802; Ann. Cas. 1915A, 180.
Hunt v. Palmerston (1902) 5 Ontario Law Reports 76.
Brooklyn Public Library v. New York (1928) 222 App. Div. 422; 226 N. Y. S. 491.
b) Bonds:
Attorney-General ex rel. McRae v. Thompson (1912) 168 Mich. 511; 134 N. W. 722.
Keuffel v. Hoboken (1904) 71 N. J. L. 518; 59 Atl. 20.
Bachechi v. Albuquerque (1924) 29 N. M. 572; 224 Pac. 400.
Dickinson v. Salt Lake City (1921) 57 Utah 530; 195 Pac. 1110.
c) Taxes:
(1) Authority to tax:
Robbins v. Kadyk (1924) 312 Ill. 290; 143 N. E. 863.
Simmons v. Stuckey (1925) 113 Okl. 200; 241 Pac. 124.
Tampa v. Prince (1912) 63 Fla. 387; 58 S. W. 542.
People ex rel. James v. Illinois Central R. Co. (1909) 240 Ill. 426; 88 N. E. 985.
Ramsey v. Shelbyville (1904) 119 Ky. 180; 83 S. W. 116, 1136; 26 Ky. Law Rep. 1102; 27 Ky. Law Rep. 141; 68 L. R. A. 300.
Lambert v. Board of Trustees (1913) 151 Ky. 725; 152 S. W. 802; Ann. Cas. 1915A, 180.
Brooks v. Schultz (1903) 178 Mo. 222; 77 S. W. 861.
Missouri-Kansas-Texas R. Co. v. Bennett (1926) 122 Okl. 102; 250 Pac. 1021.
Acme Milling Co. v. Bonaparte (1927) 125 Okl. 15; 257 Pac. 284.
Murray v. Ryan (1927) 125 Okl. 17; 257 Pac. 285.
State ex rel. La Crosse Public Library v. Bentley (1916) 163 Wisc. 632; 158 N. W. 306.
(2) Mandamus to require a levy:
People ex rel. Moffett v. Turnbull (1913) 184 Ill. App. 151.
Trustees of the Free Public Library of Jersey City v. Board of Finance of Jersey City (1890) 53 N. J. L. 62; 20 Atl. 755.
Trustees of the Free Public Library of Atlantic City v. Atlantic City (1904) 71 N. J. L. 437; 58 Atl. 1101.
State ex rel. Carpenter v. St. Louis (1928) Mo., 2 S. W. 2d, 713.
(3) Delegation of levy power to library board:
School City of Marion v. Forrest (1906) 168 Ind. 94; 78 N. E. 187.
State ex rel. Howe v. Des Moines (1897) 103 Iowa 76; 72 N. W. 639; 64 Am. St. Rep. 157; 39 L. R. A. 285.
See also State ex rel. Carpenter v. St. Louis (1928) Mo.; 2 S. W. 2d, 713.
See Wildermuth, Ora L. Sources and responsibilities for public library revenues, (1921) 46 LIBRARY JOURNAL 108.
(4) Administration:
People ex rel. Sullivan v. Florville (1904) 207 Ill. 79; 69 N. E. 623.
Chicago v. County of Cook (1907) 136 Ill. App. 120.
Regina v. Blenkinson (1892) 1 Q. B. 43; 61 L. J. M. C. 45.
d) Court Fines:
Owensboro v. Board of Trustees of Public Library (1925) 210 Ky. 482; 276 S. W. 143.
People ex rel. Board of Education of Detroit v. Treasurer of Wayne County (1860) 8 Mich. 392.
Wayne County v. Detroit (1868) 17 Mich. 390.
People ex rel. Treasurer of Wayne County v. Controller of Detroit (1869) 18 Mich. 445.
People ex rel. Fennell v. Bay City (1877) 36 Mich. 186.
State ex rel. Pugh v. Sayre (1914) 90 Ohio St. 215; 107 N. E. 512.
e) Effect of having a pay collection:
(1) State aid:
Gregory's Bookstore v. Providence Public Library (1925) 46 R. I. 283; 127 Atl. 150.
(2) Tax exemption:
Cleveland Library Association v. Pelton (1880) 36 Ohio St. 253.
Mercantile Library Company v. Philadelphia (1894) 161 Pa. 155; 28 Atl. 1068.
Inland Revenue v. Magistrates of Dundee (1897) 24 Session Cases (Scotland) 930.
(3) Charitable character:
Phillips v. Harrow (1894) 93 Iowa 92; 61 N. W. 434.
Hilliard v. Parker (1909) 76 N. J. Eq. 447; 74 Atl. 447.
(4) "Free library" under a bequest:
Pepper's Estate, Library Appeal (1893) 154 Pa. 331; 25 Atl. 1058.
f) Library Finance: Income: Gifts.
See: Library Property: Acquisition: Gifts.
2. Expenditures:
a) Purpose:
Kelso v. Teale (1895) 106 Cal. 477; 39 Pac. 948.
Eastman v. Allard (1889) 149 Mass. 154; 21 N. E. 235.
b) Limits:
Robertson v. Board of Library Trustees of the Alameda Free Public Library (1902) 136 Cal. 403; 69 Pac. 88.
Ramsey v. Shelbyville (1904) 119 Ky. 180; 26 Ky. Law Rep. 1102; 27 Ky. Law Rep. 141; 83 S. W. 116; 68 L. R. A. 300.
Owensboro v. Board of Trustees of Public Library (1925) 210 Ky. 482; 276 S. W. 143.
Lambert v. Board of Trustees (1913) 151 Ky. 725; 152 S. W. 802; Ann. Cas. 1915A, 180.
Drury v. Natick (1865) 92 Mass. 169.

Dearborn *v.* Brookline (1867) 97 Mass. 466.
Smith *v.* Evans (1906) 74 Ohio St. 17; 77 N. E. 280.

c) Administration:
Trustees State Library *v.* Kenfield (1880) 55 Cal. 488.
Kelso *v.* Teale (1895) 106 Cal. 477; 39 Pac. 948.
Brooklyn Public Library *v.* Craig (1922) 201 App. Div. 722; 194 N. Y. S. 715.
State ex rel. Printing Co. *v.* Riplinger (1902) 30 Wash. 281; 70 Pac. 748.

3. Custody of the funds:
State ex rel. Wheeler *v.* Bentley (1915) 96 Kan. 344; 150 Pac. 218.
Board of Trustees Public Library of Covington *v.* Beitzer (1904) 118 Ky. 738; 26 Ky. Law Rep. 611; 82 S. W. 421.
Nelson *v.* Georgetown (1906) 190 Mass. 225; 76 N. E. 606.

4. Funds as "Public funds":
Andrew *v.* Citizens' State Bank (1927) 203 Iowa 349; 212 N. W. 742.

V. Library Personnel

1. Board of trustees:

a) Selecting power:
People ex rel. Waterman *v.* Freeman (1889) 80 Cal. 233; 22 Pac. 173; 13 Am. St. Rep. 122.
People ex rel. Willis *v.* Howard (1892) 94 Cal. 73; 29 Pac. 485.
State ex rel. West *v.* Grable (1916) 72 Fla. 61; 72 So. 460.
School City of Marion *v.* Forrest (1906) 168 Ind. 94; 78 N. E. 187.
Keene *v.* Eastman (1909) 75 N. H. 191; 72 Atl. 213.
In re Newark Library Association (1899) 64 N. J. L. 265; 45 Atl. 622.

b) Persons eligible:
People ex rel. Stratton *v.* Oulton (1865) 28 Cal. 44.
People ex rel. Simmons *v.* Sanderson (1866) 30 Cal. 160.
People ex rel. Attorney-General *v.* Provines (1868) 34 Cal. 520.
Drury *v.* Natick (1865) 92 Mass. 169.

c) Constitution:
Miles & Bradt *v.* Atlanta (1904) 120 Ga. 972; 48 S. E. 355.
Cary Library *v.* Bliss (1890) 151 Mass. 364; 25 N. E. 92; 7 L. R. A. 765.
Laird *v.* Pittsburgh (1903) 205 Pa. 1; 54 Atl. 324; 61 L. R. A. 332.

d) Legal character:
Miles & Bradt *v.* Atlanta (1904) 120 Ga. 972; 48 S. E. 355.
Board of Directors Chicago Public Library *v.* Arnold (1895) 60 Ill. App. 328.
School City of Marion *v.* Forrest (1906) 168 Ind. 94; 78 N. E. 187.
Keuffel *v.* Hoboken (1904) 71 N. J. L. 518; 59 Atl. 20.

e) Powers:
See also specific subjects. For example: For power of board of trustees in making expenditures see Library Finance Expenditures.
For tax levy power, see Library Finance: Income: Taxes: Delegation of levy power to library board.
Board of Library Trustees *v.* Board of Trustees of Hanford (1906) 2 Cal. App. 760; 84 Pac. 227.
School District of Kansas City *v.* Sheidley (1897) 138 Mo. 672; 40 S. W. 656; 60 Am. St. Rep. 576; 37 L. R. A. 406.
Attorney-General ex rel. Spalding *v.* Nashua (1893) 67 N. H. 478; 32 Atl. 852.
Chandler *v.* Eastman (1908) 75 N. H. 88; 71 Atl. 221.
In re Mercantile Library Co. (1868?) 2 Brewster (Pa.) 447.
Granger *v.* Grubb (1870) 7 Phila. (Pa.) 350; 1870 Legal Intel. 125.
Mercantile Library Hall Co. *v.* Pittsburgh Library Association (1896) 173 Pa. 30; 33 Atl. 744.

f) Duties:
Robertson *v.* Board of Trustees of the Alameda Free Library (1902) 136 Cal. 403; 69 Pac. 88.

g) Personal liability:
Tedder *v.* Walker (1916) 145 Ga. 768; 89 S. E. 840.
Nelson *v.* Georgetown (1906) 190 Mass. 225; 76 N. E. 606.

2. Librarian:
Dunbar *v.* Cronin (1917) 18 Ariz. 583; 164 Pac. 447.
People ex rel. Stratton *v.* Oulton (1865) 28 Cal. 44.
People ex rel. Madden *v.* Stratton (1865) 28 Cal. 382.
Bell *v.* New York City (1899) 46 App. Div. 195; 61 N. Y. S. 709.
State ex rel. Coghlan *v.* Poindexter (1922) 49 N. D. 201; 190 N. W. 818.

3. Staff: Civil service.
Newark Library Trustees *v.* Civil Service Commission (1912-14) 83 N. J. L. 196; 83 Atl. 980. Affirmed 86 N. J. L. 307; 90 Atl. 261.
Craigie *v.* New York City (1906) 114 App. Div. 880; 100 N. Y. S. 197.

VI. Library and Municipal Responsibility

1. Building contracts:
Miles & Bradt *v.* Atlanta (1904) 120 Ga. 972; 48 N. E. 355.
Board of Directors Chicago Public Library *v.* Arnold (1895) 60 Ill. App. 328.
Nelson *v.* Georgetown (1906) 190 Mass. 225; 76 N. E. 606.
Otis Elevator Co. *v.* Long (1921) 238 Mass. 257; 130 N. E. 265.
Curtis *v.* Portsmouth (1893) 67 N. H. 506; 39 Atl. 439.
Charles Meads & Co. *v.* New York City (1920) 191 App. Div. 365; 181 N. Y. S. 704.

2. Bailments:
Smith *v.* Library Board of Minneapolis (1894) 58 Minn. 108; 59 N. W. 979; 25 L. R. A. 280.
See also: Bostwick, A. E. Bailment in the Library (1913) 18 *Public Libraries* 275 (No cases are cited).

3. Negligence:
Fordyce *v.* Women's Christian National Library Association (1906) 79 Ark. 550; 96 S. W. 155; 7 L. R. A. N. S. 485.
Johnston *v.* Chicago (1913) 285 Ill. 494; 101 N. E. 960; Ann. Cas. 1914B, 339; 45 L. R. A. N. S. 1167.
Consider also: New Haven, Y. M. I. *v.* New Haven (1890) 60 Conn. 32; 22 Atl. 447. Mount Hope Cemetery *v.* Boston (1893) 158 Mass. 509; 33 N. E. 695; 35 Am. St. Rep. 515. Philadelphia's Peti-

tion (1916) 253 Pa. 434; 98 Atl. 620; Ann. Cas. 1918E, 120.
Bungary *v.* Wellingborough Urban District Council (1903) 67 J. P. Co. 304.

4. Libels:
a) Criticism of an author:
Dowling *v.* Livingstone (1896) 108 Mich. 321; 66 N. W. 225; 62 Am. St. Rep. 702; 32 L. R. A. 104. (This case was chosen because it states clearly the principle involved. It is not a library case.)
b) Circulating a libelous book:
Martin *v.* Trustees of British Museum (1894) 10 T. L. R. 215, 338.
Vizetelly *v.* Mudie's Select Library, Ltd. (1900) 2 Q. B. 170; 69 L. J. Q. B. 645. (Not a library case.)
Weldon *v.* "The Times" Book Company (1911) 28 T. L. R. 143. (Not a library case.)

5. Copyright infringement:
The following are selected cases of special interest to libraries, though libraries themselves are not involved in any of them.
a) What are copies:
Macmillan *v.* King (1914) 223 Fed. 862.
Warne *v.* Seebohm (1888) 39 Ch. D. 73; 57 L. J. Ch. 689.
Dymow *v.* Bolton (1926) 11 Fed. 2d, 690.
b) Single copy:
Chappell & Co. *v.* Columbia Graphophone Co. (1914) 2 Ch. 745; 84 L. J. Ch. 173.
c) Supplying missing pages:
Ginn & Co. *v.* Apollo Publishing Co. (1914) 215 Fed. 772.
d) Single page:
Clementi *v.* Goulding (1809) 11 East 244; 103 Eng. Reprint 998.
White *v.* Geroch (1819) 1 Chitty 24; 2 B. & Ald. 298; 106 Eng. Reprint 376; 22 Rev. Rep. 786.
e) New edition:
Kipling *v.* G. P. Putnam's Sons (1903) 57 C. C. A. 295; 120 Fed. 631; 65 L. R. A. 873.
f) Compiling index:
Kipling *v.* G. P. Putnam's Sons (1903) 57 C. C. A. 295; 120 Fed. 631; 65 L. R. A. 873.
g) Acknowledging source:
Walter *v.* Steinkopff [1892] 3 Ch. 489; 61 L. J. Ch. 521.
h) Private and gratuitous publication:
Macmillan *v.* King (1914) 223 Fed. 862.
Novello *v.* Sudlow (1852) 12 C. B. 177; 138 Eng. Reprint 869; 92 Rev. Rep. 674.
i) Publication by putting in a public library:
Jewelers' Mercantile Agency *v.* Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Co. (1898) 155 N. Y. 241; 49 N. E. 872; 63 Am. St. Rep. 666; 41 L. R. A. 846.

VII. Library Service

1. Right to exclude:
De Souza *v.* Trustees of the British Museum (1886) 2 T. L. R. 586.
Chaffers *v.* Taylor (1896) 12 T. L. R. 278; 40 Sol. Jl. 374.

VIII. Miscellaneous

The following cases are cited to complete the list of cases discovered involving libraries:
Brooklyn Public Library *v.* New York City (1925) 240 N. Y. 465; 148 N. E. 637, on a point of practice.
Chicago *v.* Cook County (1906) 224 Ill. 246; 79 N. E. 571 on a point of procedure.
Superior *v.* Douglas County Telephone Co. (1909) 141 Wis. 363; 122 N. W. 1023, on a free telephone service contract.
Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library *v.* Board of Curators of Kentucky University (1902) 24 Ky. Law Rep. 476; 68 S. W. 660.
There are also a number of English cases on the admission of library books as evidence and some on the patentability of inventions anticipated in library books not given here.
Another case deserving mention is Shuman *v.* Steinel (1906) 129 Wis. 422; 109 N. W. 74; 16 Am. St. Rep. 961; 9 Ann. Cas. 1064; 7 L. R. A. N. S. 1048, in which it is held that a book is not such a necessity that a husband can be held on the wife's contract for its purchase

A College Library's Three-Cent Shelf

By Eleanor W. Falley

Librarian, Goucher College, Baltimore

RENTAL collections are ubiquitous. They have long since become a regular function of public libraries, book stores and corner drug stores. And although a number of college libraries, led by the University of Chicago, have developed the idea to suit their particular needs, we believe that Goucher has followed a rather different policy in establishing its pay collection.

We cannot afford to load it with dead timber, as much ephemeral writing proves to be six months or a year after its appearance. At the same time we have a public made up of students and professors who read the literary journals, who are alert and interested in current literature, and who want to get such material readily. Therefore, perhaps it is natural that we were able to interest our college community in a similar collection in its own library, easily accessible and carefully selected from various fields.

Our problem was to furnish our readers with late popular books without using our regular funds, to find some way of buying such books as soon as they appeared, and yet to keep our shelves clear of material not needed for our permanent collection.

In order to make a start the college loaned

us fifty dollars from general funds. We purchased only a few volumes of fiction at first and rented them at three cents a day (twenty-five cents for the Christmas and the spring vacations). New volumes were added steadily as they were published. These were borrowed again and again until we found ourselves unintentionally making money. Our profits bothered us. The "Three-Cent Shelf," as the students called it, was well liked. We wanted the girls to feel it was peculiarly their own, and we were eager to get their point of view as to books, especially as to those we were adding in this way. So, in working out further plans, we asked for a committee of students to confer with the library. It was the opinion of the group that we might well begin to buy a few popular books that were not fiction, books we could not supply otherwise, texts of plays presented at the local theaters, poems, essays, travel, etc., as soon as there was a demand for them. Following out this idea, we have added from time to time works of non-fiction. At present, for example, two copies of Benét's *John Brown's Body*, Wilder's *Angel That Troubled the Waters* and Tarkington's *The World Does Move* are on the shelf.

At commencement time we picked out a dozen or eighteen volumes that had some real merit and that were not too worn, had them accessioned, cataloged and placed on the regular shelves. About as many more books that were very recent and that showed signs of enough life to last over the summer vacation were kept to start the next year's shelf. The rest we sold to students for fifteen and twenty-five cents apiece.

Each fall, since our first experiment, we have begun again, borrowing what we needed the first month or two. We find we never exceed or even reach the fifty-dollar limit set as a loan the first year, for charges count up, money comes in, and we not only can finance the Shelf from its rentals soon after College opens, but we can repay the loan early in the calendar year. The last few months we buy more sparingly, knowing that the books will not pay for themselves in too short a time, and that many will have lost their interest by fall. As a consequence the last weeks the Shelf begins to make money. In spite of our protests that this is not a money-making scheme, each year we have cleared from seventy-five dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars. This sum we place in the endowment fund of the College, using its interest in the purchase of standard fiction. The girls realize that if they pay in more than the shelf costs, the money comes back to them in novels that circulate without charge. Each year we have bought for the Shelf about one hundred books, mostly fiction, and each year, we have cleared it at commencement. With the advancing price of novels, we now sell the used copies for as much as thirty-five cents apiece without slowing up our sales.

The Librarian does most of the choosing of books for the Shelf, but any suggestions from the faculty, students or staff are welcomed. Student suggestions are always especially carefully followed up. We have a Suggestion Box with the Shelf, in which requests for purchase may be placed. Every signed request is answered. If a book is not bought, the reason is given, and some other rental library is indicated where the book may be found. In this way the inquirer is neither snubbed by us nor incited to further interest in a book of questionable merit. We try to buy books of the first water if possible—we mean never to sink to fourth or fifth class literature. All books are read before they are purchased and placed on the Shelf. Most of this is done by the staff, though some of the members of the faculty also help in the reviewing. We are glad to have the largest part done by members of the staff, as it gives them a background for the Shelf and a better idea of what to suggest to the students. In recommending a book, the members of the staff hand in a short "blurb," which gives the rest of us who may not read it some idea of the type of book and some notion of its plot.

We cannot afford to multiply the work at the loan desk. A card giving the author, the title and the "blurb" is kept at the desk in a rental collection file. When a book is charged to the borrower, its book card (a special card) is placed in a separate file for the rental books. No statistics either of purchasing or renting are kept with the regular records. The work is minimized as much as possible.

We have had varied results from our experiment. Perhaps the most interesting is the special touch it makes with the students. We consider it good library bait. It not only encourages them to read, but it gives the staff an opportunity to get their point of view on books in general, their opinions of the books we buy, an idea of the type of books they wish we would buy, sometimes a chance to guide reading from current to older, more tried material. We find to our delight we are in a position to buy sets of standard fiction from time to time, to fill in gaps, to supplement needs, to round out our general collection. We think we serve a real purpose, too, when a harried professor comes in for a story of adventure or mystery to distract her for an evening. Altogether the scheme fits our needs and satisfies the wants of our borrowers.

Library Chat

SCANT justice, indeed injustice, was done to Charles F. Lummis in these columns in referring to his idiosyncrasies and curious library career, while ignoring his life work and his generosity in other fields. After the roundabout "pleasure walk" of 3507 miles in 143 days from Cincinnati to Los Angeles in 1884 which he records, he began his work as an Americanist and explorer by living five years in an Indian pueblo village and making horseback journeys in the southwestern states, Mexico, Central and South America and saved for permanent record traditions and songs which otherwise might have been lost. He founded the Landmarks Club, which did so much to preserve and restore the Missions and other memorials of the past, and he made a most valuable collection of Indian relics and other antiquities which on his death founded the museum which will be his lasting monument.

* * *

DR. FRANK P. HILL returns to his work as chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library with renewed vigor after spending three months' leave of absence in the South, mostly in tree-shaded Summerville, S. C. During their stay South Dr. and Mrs. Hill, with Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, visited "Lake Placid South," where Melvil Dewey is beginning a development which he hopes will parallel that at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks, so well known to librarians. The present equipment is chiefly the Club Loj (Lodge), a building cleverly extended by Mrs. Dewey's architectural taste into an attractive hostelry for about a hundred persons, but the club is assured a grant of three thousand acres from a land company owning many thousands of acres in the Ridge and lake region of Florida where Mr. Dewey plans, between two delightful lakes, an extensive club building comparable with those at "Lake Placid North." At Mr. Dewey's behest the "city" of Lake Stern was changed, by its 450 inhabitants, into the township of Lake Placid. The Atlantic Coast Line people built a model station, a village center was substantially started, and not only Lake Stern but other lakes in the vicinity were fitted with new and more attractive names, as Lake June in winter, Mirror Lake and the like. Dr. Clement W. Andrews of Chicago, spending his second winter there, was found in much better physical health, giving his mornings to golf, his afternoons to motor excursions along Florida's perfect roads, and his evenings at the club fireside where his talks give an interesting and exciting account of his motor journeys between Chicago and Lake Placid.

* * *

I PRESUME many libraries have gifts which are so restricted that it very much hampers the use of the books which, however valuable, may have so many strings attached that it makes the gift practically useless. For example, a few years ago a very good collection of books covering biography, literature and history, and manuscripts on local genealogy and history, nearly 10,000 books in all, was given to our Library with a fund amounting to about $16,000. One provision of the will which covers the books given, and future purchases from the fund is given below.

"All books purchased by this income are to be used only in the said main building of the Library, and are never to be loaned or carried from the said Library Building except to be bound or repaired, and shall be *handed to the reader only by the regularly paid employees* of said Library. The public is not to be given access to the shelves or alcoves containing these books, and other gifts, which if possible must be kept together."

The books were accepted with those stringent provisions, with the expectation that a liberal interpretation might be made of the will which would allow us to pay from the income of the funds to catalogue and provide shelving for the books, which, owing to the crowded condition of our shelves, cannot be accommodated, and are piled like cord wood in a small room which should be used for another purpose.

At present we have no promise of any relaxation of the conditions as laid down in the will. Our Book Funds, which are the same as they were nearly twenty years ago when books cost practically half as much and circulated only about one-fifth of our present turnover, cannot possibly provide for the work to be done on these books.

I am going to advise my Library Board to appeal to the higher courts to see if some provision can be made to make use of the books which are at present like so much dead lumber. Probably two-thirds or three-quarters of the books are duplicates, but they are well selected, in absolutely new condition, and we should like to use them.

Possibly some reader of the LIBRARY JOURNAL can suggest a method to help us relieve our present perplexity. To paraphrase Virgil, *Timeo (donors) et dona ferentes.*

GEORGE H. TRIPP.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April 1, 1929

Editorial Forum

THE arrangements for the Washington conference, May 13-18, are as yet vague, the main feature so far announced being the presidential address by Miss Eastman on Monday evening and the joint sessions with correlative or subsidiary organizations, particularly the Special Libraries Association, which will this year again hold its meeting simultaneously with those of the larger body. At the concluding session an address is expected from Dr. Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation on adult education, which he and the corporation have done so much to promote.

The thirty years' work of Dr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress will doubtless be celebrated, and his absence will be especially regretted. He has made Washington in a way the center of the library world, for the libraries of all other countries now look to the Library of Congress and to its librarian as leaders in onward development, and these years of his administration have been crowned in the past year or two with achievements far beyond the dreams of fifty years or thirty years ago. The Library of Congress as now developed will make Washington in future years a mecca, not only for librarians, but for scholars the world over.

* * *

"ALL roads lead to Rome" this year from the world-wide library field. The arrangements for the first World Library and Bibliographical Congress are still somewhat vague, for information as to details is still lacking. The conference is planned on a grand scale with twelve divisions, each covering a special field of library economy or book relationship, two of these to have American chairmen in the persons of W. W. Bishop and Theodore W. Koch. Dr. Koch, in elaborating those portions of his report of the bibliographical tour which dealt with the Vatican Library, has made an excellent and comprehensive introduction for readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to that great historical library and its treasures and the current work there, which is for the first time bringing it into direct relation with outside library development. The attendance from America is not likely to meet the expectations of our Italian hosts, but it is to be hoped that the fifteen delegates who are specially invited through the A. L. A. authorities at the expense of the Italian Government may be joined by a goodly number of library people who will be fairly representative of American libraries and their personnel. In this first official international gathering, quality of representation is more important than quantity, but the Italian administration sets no bounds to its hospitality in welcoming librarians from other countries and assuring for them special privileges and rates. The Librarian of Congress, who sails for Europe on April 10th, having to visit other centers and acquaint himself with the work in Spain before going to Rome, will head the American delegation, and it is hoped that it will include Melvil Dewey, both as a founder of the American Library Association and as the author of the D. C. Classification, to which the libraries the world over are so much indebted.

* * *

IN a recent issue of *The New Republic*, W. M. Leiserson states his reasons for believing that our methods for handling applications for positions are still very crude. He instances the 30,000 men who recently applied in person for jobs at the Ford factory when only 600 were accepted, and he contrasts this with the business-like way of handling the same problem that was adopted in building one of the training camps in the State of Ohio. That this problem is more or less acute also in libraries most librarians would be willing to acknowledge. It is difficult for a library to secure an assistant who is especially fitted by training and experience to occupy a definite position, and it is just as difficult for a worker temporarily unemployed to find employment for which he or she is demonstrably suited. A. L. A. headquarters has undertaken the further development of acting as a general employment bureau for librarians, and the extension and perfection of this bureau is something on which it might pay to expend a considerable amount of money and thought. A. E. B.

The Washington Conference

THE Auditorium at Washington, D. C., where the majority of the meetings of the A. L. A. Conference will be held the week of May 13, will be found at the corner of 19th Street, New York Avenue and E Street, Northwest.

Travel

Practically all railroads in the United States have granted a fare-and-one-half convention rate to Washington for the Conference, and these round-trip tickets will be good returning from Washington until May 24, except for some points in the West and Southwest, where the date has been extended to May 31. Identification certificates, which entitle the bearer to reduced fare, will be mailed from A. L. A. headquarters six weeks before the Conference to members who have paid their dues. As most of the railroads have granted, in addition to the usual fare-and-one-half rate, a fare-and-three-fifths rate to those who wish to stay longer in and around Washington, members are requested to state which fare they wish when they purchase their tickets.

Rates

The following table gives the fare-and-one-half round-trip rate from some of the principal cities, and the price of a Pullman lower berth one way. Tickets are on sale May 9 to May 15, and will bear a return limit to point of departure of May 24.

	One Way	Round Trip	Lower Berth	Seat
Boston, all rail	$16.40	$24.60	$5.63	$3.00
Boston, boat and rail	13.14	19.71		
New York	8.14	12.21	3.74	1.88
Philadelphia	4.90	7.35	3.00	1.13
Pittsburgh	10.90	16.35	3.75	1.88
Detroit	21.55	32.33	6.38	
Cleveland	15.63	23.45	4.50	
Cincinnati	20.15	30.23	5.63	
Chicago	27.78	41.67	8.25	
St. Paul-Minneapolis	42.05	63.08	12.00	
Des Moines	40.67	61.01	12.00	
Denver	65.06	97.59	18.00	
St. Louis	32.54	48.81	9.00	
Milwaukee	30.84	46.26	11.25	
Buffalo	15.71	23.57	4.50	2.88
Atlanta	22.97	34.46	7.50	
Jacksonville	28.41	42.62	8.63	
Nashville	26.61	39.92	9.00	
New Orleans	40.20	60.30	12.00	
Dallas	54.86	82.29	15.38	
Los Angeles-San Diego	103.07	197.64	31.50	
San Francisco	105.88	197.64	31.50	
Seattle-Portland-Spokane-Vancouver	104.99	194.56	31.50	

Special Travel Parties

Registrations for the Chicago party should be sent to John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before May 1, accompanied by the price of the Pullman accommodations desired. Pullman fares are as follows:

Lower berth	$8.25
Upper berth	6.60
Compartment	23.25
Drawing room	30.00

Railroad fares:

Fare and one-half on the Identification Certificate Plan, round trip, limited for return until May 24, $41.67.

Fare and three-fifths, Identification Certificate Plan, round trip, limited to 30 days, $44.45.

The Chicago and Western party will leave Chicago via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from the Grand Central Station, Wells and Harrison Sts., at 1.00 p.m. Central Standard time (2.00 p.m. daylight time) on Sunday, May 12, arriving in Washington at 8.35 a.m., Monday, May 13.

Special travel parties to Washington will be arranged from New England, leaving Boston at 5 p.m., May 12, going either by train or bus (bus leaves Park Square at 5 p.m. daylight time) for Providence. (Worcester delegates will be provided with bus accommodation direct to the Providence dock. Thence by steamer to New York, leaving New York, together with the New York delegates, over the Baltimore and Ohio from Jersey City at 8.27 a.m. (9.27 a.m. daylight time), due in Washington at 1.27 p.m.

Program

The first general session will be held Monday evening, when Miss Eastman will give the president's address. The second general session will be given Tuesday morning at 10 and will be a joint meeting with the Special Libraries Association. The third general session will be held Thursday morning—the program for this meeting will be announced later—and the fourth general session will be held Saturday morning.

The schedule for sectional meetings, affiliated organizations and other groups is not known at this time, but will be given in a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Hotel Information

Probably most of the members will be able to find accommodations in the Washington, Willard and Raleigh Hotels, three of the largest hotels in Washington, all within six to nine blocks of the Auditorium. All reservations should be made directly with the hotel. When making reservations, be sure to indicate that you are attending the A. L. A. Conference.

WASHINGTON HOTELS

	Rooms	Single With Bath	Double With Bath	Single Without Bath	Double Without Bath
Blackstone Hotel 17th St. between K and L Sts. 7 Blocks from the Auditorium	100	$3 to $5	$5 to $6 (Twin beds, $6)		
Capitol Park Hotel N. Capitol and E Sts. 22 Blocks from the Auditorium	150	$3 to $4	$5 and $6 (Twin beds, $7)	$2 and up	$3.50 and up
Carlton Hotel 16th and K Sts. 9 Blocks from the Auditorium	260	$5, $6 and $7	$8, $10 and $12		
Congress Hall Hotel New Jersey Ave. near Capitol St. 23 Blocks from the Auditorium	250	$3 and $3.50	$5 (Twin beds, $6 and $7)	$2.50	$4
Continental Hotel N. Capitol and E Sts. 22 Blocks from the Auditorium	265	$3 to $4.50	$5 to $7	$2 and $2.50	$3 and $4
Driscoll Hotel 1st and B Sts. 22 Blocks from the Auditorium	200	$3.50	$6 (Twin beds, $6)	$2 and up	$3.50 and up
Ebbitt Hotel 1000 H St., N. W	150	$3	$5 (Twin beds, $6)		
Gordon Hotel 16th and Eye Sts. 9 Blocks from the Auditorium	130	$3 and $3.50	$4, $5 and $6	$1.50 to $2.50	$3 and $4
Grace Dodge Hotel N. Capitol and E Sts. 21 Blocks from the Auditorium	300	$3 and $4	$5 to $8	$2.50 and $3	$4 and $5
Grafton Hotel Connecticut Ave. between L and M Sts. 10 Blocks from the Auditorium	125	$3.50 to $6	$5 to $8	$2.50 and $3.50	$4 to $5
Harrington Hotel 11th and E Sts. 8 Blocks from the Auditorium	300	$2.50 to $5	$4.50 to $8 (Twin beds, $7 and $8)	$2.50 and up (Private lavatory, $3 to $3.50)	$3.50 to $5 (Lavatory, $4.50 to $5; 2 Double beds $4 to $6)
Lafayette Hotel 16th and Eye Sts. 8 Blocks from the Auditorium	200	$4 to $6	$6 to $8 (Twin beds, $7 and $8)		
Lee House 15th and L Sts. 12 Blocks from the Auditorium	250	$3.50 to $5	$6 and $7 (Twin beds, $8 and $10)		
Mayflower Hotel Connecticut Ave. 10 Blocks from the Auditorium	650	$5 to $10	$7 to $12 (Twin beds, $9 to $14)		
Martinique Hotel 1211 16th St., N. W.	100	$3 to $5	$5 to $7		
Metropolitan Hotel 6th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. 17 Blocks from the Auditorium	175	$2.50	$4 and up Special rates	$1.50 and up	$3 and up
Potomac Hotel New Jersey Ave. and C St. 23 Blocks from the Auditorium	100	$3	$4.50 and up (Twin beds, $5 and up)	$2	$3.50 and up
Powhatan Hotel Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. 5 Blocks from the Auditorium	300	$4 to $5	$6 and $7 (Twin beds, $8 and $9)		
Raleigh Hotel 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. 9 Blocks from the Auditorium	460	$4, $5 and $6	$5 to $8 (Twin beds, $7 to $10)	$3 and $4	$4, $5 and $6
Roosevelt Hotel 16th and V Sts. 25 Blocks from the Auditorium	250	$4, $5 and $6	$5 to $8 (Twin beds, $6 to $8)		
Washington Hotel Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th St. 6 Blocks from the Auditorium	400	$5 to $8	$8 and $10 (Twin beds, $10 and $12)		
Willard Hotel Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St. 7 Blocks from the Auditorium	475	$5 to $8	$7 to $9 (Twin beds, $8 to $15)	$3 and up	$5 and up
Winston Hotel 1st St. and Pennsylvania Ave.	100	$2.50 and up	$4 and up	$1.50 and up	$3 and up

NOTE: Distances from Hotels to Auditorium given approximately.

Post Conference Motor Tour of Virginia, the Historic and Beautiful

Saturday, May 18, 1:30 p. m.—Motor buses leave Willard Hotel, Washington by way of Fairfax and the Battlefield of Bull Run, arriving at Luray for evening dinner. The Caverns of Luray will be inspected by electric light that evening.

Address of party May 18, Mansion Inn, Luray, Va.

Sunday, May 19, 9 a. m.—Leave Luray for Natural Bridge, going up through the beautiful Shenandoah Valley between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains. Lunch at Staunton, the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson. Sunday afternoon or evening, choice of admission to Natural Bridge, one of the wonders of the world.

Address, May 19, Natural Bridge Hotel, Natural Bridge, Va.

Monday, May 20.—Leave Natural Bridge for Richmond, by way of Charlottesville, with visits to Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, and to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

Address, May 20-21, Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Tuesday, May 21.—Sightseeing trip in Richmond, with visits to libraries and Confederate Museum, and excursion to the battlefields.

Wednesday, May 22.—Leave Richmond 9 a. m., stopping at old Jamestown; lunch at Williamsburg, with visit to the College of William and Mary. Arrive Old Point Comfort mid-afternoon, with opportunity to visit Fortress Monroe. Dinner at 6 p. m. at Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel.

Address, May 22, Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., 7 p. m. Leave by night boat for Washington.

Thursday, May 23.—Arrive Washington 7 a. m. End of trip.

This excursion, almost entirely by motor, gives some of the most beautiful scenery in Virginia, as well as visits to many historical spots.

Total expense per person, two in a room at hotels and on steamer, $60, including all expenses, transportation, hotels, meals, admissions, etc. Those desiring room alone at the three hotels (four nights) and on the steamer add $5.

The party is arranged to arrive in Washington in time so that those traveling to the convention on a fare-and-one-half ticket can reach home within the limit of that ticket, midnight of May 24.

Registration for the trip should be made with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis Street, Boston, Mass., by sending first payment of $10 on or before May 1; remainder payable May 9.

* * *

Hewins Scholarship Fund for 1929 Awarded

THE Caroline M. Hewins Scholarship Fund for the year 1929 has been awarded to Miss Madeline Clish, a native of Meriden, Conn., a graduate of Connecticut College, and for the past two years engaged in work with children in the New York Public Library.

The proceeds of this fund, amounting to $350, are granted to some young woman preparing herself for library work with children.

* * *

New Edition Requested

THE chairman of the Committee on the Production of Children's Books has received several requests from librarians asking that a new edition of *Stories from Famous Ballads*, by Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott), be published.

The plates for the edition edited by Caroline Burnite Walker are now in the possession of the H. R. Huntting Company and a reprint will be considered, provided the demand from libraries is sufficient to justify the reissue. In order to gauge the interest and probable demand, it is requested that all children's librarians, school librarians and any other who may be interested, notify the chairman, Elva S. Smith, Carnegie Library, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., to that effect, stating the approximate number of copies that would probably be ordered at a price of ninety cents or one dollar.

* * *

A Correction and Notation

TO those who have occasion to consult the official edition of the *Congressional Record*, the following correction and notation may serve a good purpose:

In the *Congressional Record*, Vol. 67, Part 12, 69th Congress, 1st Session, Index Volume, under the legislative history of H. R. 12065 (at page 800), it is stated that this bill was debated on page 11755 of the *Record*. This is an error. The paging should be 12755-12764.

To the entry of this bill, H. R. 12065, in the *Congressional Record Index*, Vol. 68, Part 6, 69th Congress, 2nd Session (at page 283), should be added the following note:

"This bill, in its entirety, was made an amendment to Senate Bill 3286, which passed, becoming Public Law 804, 69th Congress, March 4, 1927, 44 Stat. L. 1446, The Mayfield-Newton Act."

The April Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month.

(Exact day of issue is given when known)

Art, Drama, Essays, Music

Faure, Elie. *The Italian Renaissance.* (Great Periods in Art Ser.) A. & C. Boni $4.

Lamb, Winifred. *Greek and Roman Bronzes.* (Illus. Library of Archæology.) Dial Press (15th). $6.

Reynolds, Helen. *Old Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before* 1776. Payson & Clarke (20th). $15.

Molnar, Ferenc. *Playboy of Budapest.* Liveright. $3.

Molnar, Ferenc. *Twenty Plays.* Vanguard Press (4th). $12.

Van Druten, John. *Young Woodley.* John Day (11th). $2.

Coffin, Robert P. Tristram. *An Attic Room.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

Tinker, Chauncey Brewster. *The Good Estate of Poetry.* Little, Brown (9th). $2.50.

Rice, William Gorham. *Carillon Music and Singing Towers of the Old World and the New.* Dodd, Mead. $5.

Biography

Sohlman, Ragnar, and Schuck, Henrik. *Nobel: Dynamite and Peace.* Cosmopolitan (26th). $5.

May, J. Lewis. *Cardinal Newman.* Dial Press (15th). $5.

Palmer, Frederick. *Clark of the Ohio: The First Great Westerner.* Dodd, Mead. $5.

Matthiessen, Francis Otto. *Sarah Orne Jewett.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Potter, Charles Francis. *The Story of Religion as Told in the Lives of Its Leaders.* Simon & Schuster. $5.

Werner, W. R. *Bryan.* Harcourt. $3.50.

Hackett, Francis. *Henry the Eighth.* Liveright. $5.

Rühle, Otto. *Karl Marx.* Viking Press (15th). $5.

Education

American Educational Catalog. R. R. Bowker Co. 50c.; $1.

Kerschensteiner, Dr. Georg. *The Schools and the Nation.* Trans. by C. K. Ogden. Brentano's (15th). $4.

Coe, George A., and Others. *Am I Getting an Education?* Doubleday, Doran (5th). $1.

Hart, Joseph K. *A Social Interpretation of Education.* Holt. $3.50.

Fiction

Copy, 1929. Appleton (1st). $2.

Proust, Marcel. *The Captive.* 2 vols. (Continuation of *Remembrance of Things Past*). A. & C. Boni. $6.

Wright, S. Fowler. *Dawn.* Cosmopolitan (26th). $2.50.

Hichens, Robert. *Dr. Artz.* Cosmopolitan (26th). $2.50.

Rabelais, Francis. *Complete Works Unexpurgated.* 3 vols. Edited by Samuel Putnam. Illustrated by Jean de Bosschere. Covici, Friede (5th). $50.

Miller, Alice Duer. *The Prince Serves His Purpose.* Dodd, Mead. $2.

Wallace, Edgar. *The Three Just Men.* (Crime Club). Doubleday, Doran (13th). $2.

Auslander, Joseph. *Hill in Harness.* (Crime Club) Doubleday, Doran (19th). $2.50.

Borden, Mary. *Jehovah's Day.* Doubleday, Doran (5th). $2.50.

Norris, Kathleen. *Storm House.* Doubleday, Doran (5th). $2.

Wells, Carolyn. *Sleeping Dogs.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.

Buchan, John. *Salute to Adventurers.* Houghton. $2.50.

Hergesheimer, Joseph. *Swords and Roses.* Knopf (5th). $3.50.

Bromfield, Louis. *Awake and Rehearse.* Stokes (15th). $2.50.

History and Travel

Verrill, A. Hyatt. *Old Civilizations of the New World.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Mercier, L. S. *Pictures of Paris in the XVIII Century.* (Broadway Library of Eighteenth Century French Literature.) Brentano's (22nd). $4.

Kulme, Edward M. *The Middle Ages.* Holt. $5.

Barnes, Harry Elmer; Dexter, Elizabeth A., and Walker, Mabel G. *The Making of a Nation.* Knopf. $3.25.

Sedgwick, Henry Dwight. *France: A Short History.* Little, Brown (16th). $3.50.

Martin, Kingsley. *French Liberal Thought in the XVIII Century: A Study of Political Ideas from Boyle to Condorcet.* Little, Brown (16th). $4.

Laut, Agnes. *Romance of the Rails.* (A History of Railroads.) McBride. $7.50.
Smith, Earl T. *Guide Sheets to Modern European History.* University of Chicago. $1.50.
Gide, André. *Travels in the Congo.* Knopf. $5.
Turner, Herbert B. *Picturesque Old France.* Little, Brown (16th). $4.

Juvenile

Fyleman, Rose. *Forty Good-Morning Tales* [8-11 years]. Doubleday, Doran (19th). $2.
Kilmer, Aline. *A Buttonwood Summer.* Doubleday, Doran (19th). $2.
Elias, E. L. *The Young Folks' Book of Polar Exploration.* Little, Brown (16th). $2.
Morgan, Alfred P. *The Boy Electrician.* New edition. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $2.50.
The Big Aviation Book for Boys. Introduction by Commander Richard E. Byrd. McLoughlin Brothers (1st). $1.

Reprints

Collins, Joseph. *The Doctor Looks at Love and Life.* (Star Books) Garden City Pub. Co. $1.
Ollivant, Alfred. *Bob, Son of Battle.* (Star Books) Garden City Pub. Co. $1.
Huxley, Aldous. *Crome Yellow.* (Sun Dial Library) Garden City Pub. Co. $1.
Forster, E. M. *Howard's End.* (Sun Dial Library) Garden City Pub. Co. $1.
West, Rebecca. *The Return of the Soldier.* (Sun Dial Library) Garden City Pub. Co. $1.
Wilder, Thornton. *The Cabala.* No. 155 Modern Library. 95c.

Poetry

Adams, Franklin P. *Christopher Columbus.* Illustrated by John Held. A. & C. Boni. $2.
Wylie, Elinor. *Angels and Earthly Creatures.* Knopf (25th). $2.50.
Hoffenstein, Samuel. *A New Volume of Poems.* Liveright. $2.

Psychology, Sociology, and General Science

Barnfeld, Dr. Siegfried. *The Psychology of the Infant.* Brentano (15th). $4.
Pillsbury, W. B. *History of Psychology.* Norton (12th). $3.50.
Thouless, Robert H. *The Control of the Mind.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.
Bliss, Henry Evelyn. *Organization of Knowledge and the System of Science.* Holt.
Sullivan, J. W. N. *The Basis of Modern Science.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Harper, Samuel N. *Civic Training in Soviet Russia.* University of Chicago. $3.

Miscellaneous

Port, Frederick John. *Administrative Law.* Longmans.
Gould, Bruce. *Sky Larking: The Romantic Adventure of Flying.* Liveright. $2.50.
Hodgson, Willoughby. *How to Identify Old China.* Dodd, Mead (12th). $3.
Willis, H. Parker, and Beckhart, Benjamin. *Foreign Banking Systems.* Holt. $6.50.
Rheinstrom, Carroll. *Psyching the Ads: The Case Book of Advertising.* Covici, Friede (5th). $5.00.

Librarians' Tools

The Readers' Digest of Books: New Edition

NEARLY 1000 titles of the best and most popular literature of all times and all countries are represented in the new and greatly enlarged edition of Helen Rex Keller's *The Reader's Digest of Books* (New York: Macmillan. 1447 p. $6.). It is the first edition to appear since the reissue of February, 1922. Before that it was a volume of *Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature,* as is still evidenced by certain cryptic references, such as "given in this *Library,*" or "reprinted in *The Library,*" which may puzzle the reader new to the book. The first edition, as the publishers point out, summarized the plots of about 400 of the world's best books from the *Aeneid* to *The Virginian,* and from *The Adventures of Gil Blas* to *Twenty Years at Hull House.* The range of titles in the supplement is from *Broadway* to Beard's *Rise of American Civilization,* and from *A Mirror for Witches* to Bertrand Russell's *Proposed Roads to Freedom.* There is no doubt that the book will be immensely popular with college students enrolled in courses in the novel and contemporary literature, and that many instructors and professors will have Miss Keller's clear and effective summaries served up to them in a variety of forms. That the *Digest* will "prove a useful book on the desk of the editor, author, scenario writer, and student of literature" goes without saying. It is, with some exceptions, easy to use and physically most comfortable to handle, since it is not bulky, in spite of its size and comprehensive range.

The chief impediment to convenient use is what seems to be the unnecessary (since the book is paged consecutively) presence of two indexes, one to the first part and another to the supplement. The reader is obliged to look in two places for Cather, Tarkington, Wharton, Wells and several others. There is also no subject index, which would be especially useful in the case of the supplement, which contains so large a proportion of non-fiction titles.

In general there need be no quarrel with the inclusion or exclusion of titles. The length of treatment accorded some books seems a little idiosyncratic; the summary of Allan Nevins's *Frémont*, for instance, covering four closely printed pages. Its only rival in that respect is Papini's *Life of Christ*. Consulting only one's own personal taste, it is possible to wonder why Miss Keller chose Aldous Huxley's *Crome Yellow* for inclusion instead of his *Antic Hay;* Kathleen Norris's *Mother* and not her *Certain People of Importance;* E. F. Benson's *David Blaize* and not his *Dodo;* Grant Allen's long-forgotten *Linnet*, while his *Woman Who Did* still retains enough vitality to appear in a new edition recently. St. John Ervine's *John Ferguson*, passed over in favor of *Jane Clegg*, has an added interest as the play that set the Theater Guild on its feet.

The accuracy of the proofreading is most gratifying, considering the literal thousands of proper names employed. We suggest, however, that these misprints and errors might well be corrected in the next edition: Mary Thirplow for Mary Thriplow, p. 1361; Oliver Wendel Holmes for Oliver Wendell Holmes, p. 580; Bronté for Brontë, p. 409; Ernest Ponifex for Ernest Pontifex, p. 891; Boscome for Boscombe, p. 783; Broussen for Brousson, p. 1444; Hornblower for Hornblow, p. 990; Paxon for Paxson, p. 941; Charles Follem McKim for Charles Follen McKim, p. 954; Fanny Essler for Fanny Elssler, p. 1072; Durer and Reubens (as though he were a sandwich) for Dürer and Rubens, p. 960; *Lady Windemere's Fan* for *Lady Windermere's Fan*, p. 478 (there is no summary of *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, curiously enough); "Miss" Virginia Woolf for Mrs. Woolf, p. 1129; *The King's Henchmen* for *The King's Henchman*, p. 1151; *The Show Boat* for *Show Boat*, p. 1329; E. M. Forster's full name is Edward Morgan Forster, not Edgar (p. 1444). *The Great American Band Wagon* was published in 1928, not 1925 (p. 1100). The scene of Winston Churchill's *Coniston* is New Hampshire, not Vermont (p. 176).

EARLE F. WALBRIDGE,
Librarian, Harvard Club of New York City.

The Photostat: A Bibliography

Compiled by G. H. Kittell

University of Washington Library, Seattle, Wash.

Bay, J. C. A photographer photostat expert. *Public libraries, 22*: 101, March, 1917.

Bendikson, Dr. Lodewyk. Photographic copying and reproducing. *Bibliographical Society of America.* Papers, 15, pt. 1: 24-34. 1921.

Burlingame, L. D. The photostat and its use. *Machinery, 21*: 951-54, August, 1915.

Camera ends drudgery in keeping records. *Popular Mechanics*, 45: 237-39, February, 1926.

The cameragraph in the library. *Public libraries*, 17: 177, May, 1912.

Carpenter, F. I. The photographic reproduction of rare books. *Bibliographical Society of America.* Papers, 15, pt. 1: 35-46, 1921.

Cate, C. M. The photostat and the Huntington Library. *Bibliographical Society of America.* Papers, 15, pt. 1: 17-21, 1921.

Cole, G. W. The photostat in bibliographical and research work—a symposium. *Bibliographical Society of America.* Papers, 15, pt. 1:1-16, 1921.

Drury, F. K. W. Labor-savers in library service. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 35:542, December, 1910.

Fisher, C. P. The photostat and the library. *Medical Library Association Bulletin*, October, 1917: 2225; *Same*, LIBRARY JOURNAL, 43: 455-56, June, 1918.

Fleming, R. Use of the photostat. *Engineering and Contracting*, 56: 302, September 28, 1921.

Gillis, L. N. Reproduction of drawings by photostatic process. *Engineering and Contracting*, 54: 513, November 24, 1920.

Gillis, L. N. Why the blue-print? *American Machinist*, 53:344, August, 1920.

Githens, T. F. Suggestion to machine-tool builders: use of photostat of layouts. *American Machinist*, 53: 1137-38, December 16, 1920.

Hulme, E. W. Ideals: old and new. *Library Assistant*, 10: 216, 1913.

Hunter, C. E. Relieving the blueprint and photostat burden. *American Machinist*, 60: 43-44, January 10, 1924.

Kögel, P. R. Die photographie historischer dokumente nebst den grundzügen der reproduktionsverfahren. *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen.* Beiheft 44, 1914. 119 p.

Krumbacher, Karl. Die photographie im dienste der geisteswissenschaften. *Neue Jahrbücher für das Klassische Alterthum*, Leipzig, 17: 601-58, 1906.

Leach, H. S. The photostat as an aid to research. *Scientific American*, 122: 276, 291-92, March 13, 1920.

McCombs, C. F. Photostat in reference work. New York City Public Library. 7 p. 1920. (Reprint from *New York Public Library Bulletin*, 24:541-42, October, 1920.)

New photostat service. *Special Libraries*, 17: 109, March, 1926.

New reproducing machine. *Iron Trade Review*, 56: 1106-07, June 3, 1915.

Palmer, H. P. Photography in the drafting room. *Coal Age*, 11: 310-11, February 17, 1917.

Photographic copying in libraries. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 33: 223-24, June, 1908.

Photography in the drafting room. *Engineering Magazine*, 45: 109-11, 1913.

Photostat. *American Library Annual*, 1915-16: 83; 1917-18:68.

The photostat. *Library Association Record*, 15: 635, 1913.

Photostat. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 40:75, January, 1915; 43:271-73, April, 1918; 43:697, September, 1918. 1918.
Photostat; a revolutionary aid to research. *Current History Magazine*, 12: 502-03, June, 1920.
The photostat in the legislative reference department of the Connecticut State Library. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 38: 410, July, 1913; *Same, Special Libraries*, 4: 42-43, February, 1913.
Princeton University. *Library*. Photostat exhibition. 8 p. 1916.
Rose, L. G. The photostat. (In his *Commercial Photographer*, 1920, p. 123-24.)
Stopple, L. L. Photostat and what it is. *Camera Craft*, 35: 520-22, November, 1926.
Swingle, W. T. and M. K. The utilization of photographic methods in library research work. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 41:801-04, November, 1916; *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 10: 194-99, 422-28, July, 1916.
Tweedell, E. D. The use of the cameragraph in the John Crerar Library. *Bibliographical Society of America*. Papers, 15, pt. 1: 22-23, 1921.
U. S. Commission on economy and efficiency. Report . . . on the use of a photographic process for copying printed and written documents, maps, drawings, etc. *Senate document 293, 62d Congress, 2d session*. (In v. 36:6175.)
Use of the photostat. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, 9: 137, April, 1917.
Westphal, T. H. Use of photostats in plant layouts. *American Machinist*, 52: 803, April 8, 1920.

The Cleveland Public Library's Sixtieth Anniversary

"NOT a day of triumph; a day of dedication." With these words and in this spirit the Cleveland Public Library celebrated its sixtieth anniversary on Feb. 18, 1929, making this the occasion for opening a campaign to secure an endowment fund for books for the blind.

The east street window of the main library had as its keynote a sign bearing the words quoted above, and showed two large books in braille type, one the 1927 gift of the Daughters of Ohio in New York, the other a memorial gift and a card saying that the Chi Omega Sorority, the first group in Cleveland to pledge itself to braille a book, would give *Through Magic Casements*, the lovely poetry anthology by Carhart and McGhee.

Inside the library each division displayed an ordinary printed book from its shelves beside the same book in braille, with an appropriate caption. These differed in shape and wording. The most striking was "Books in braille are sight to the blind. Give—you who see!" One division also used a small bulletin board with book jackets above the sign: "Would you like these if you were blind?"

The work of the volunteer transcribers was indicated by showing books transcribed by hand, with an explanation to fit, such as the very effective card used with *Smoky*, which read: "*Smoky* was transcribed by E. L. Brooks of East Cleveland, who spent two hours a day for five months putting this book into braille."

Special publications carrying on the appeal were distributed in the list racks of each division and at all the charging desks. The summary of the annual report, *Our Diamond Jubilee*, which was issued just in time for the anniversary, urged all those who had profited by the services of the library through the years to contribute to the fund. The February number of the *Open Shelf* contained an introduction on the history and present work of the library, and an editorial, "A new world for the blind," in which a plea for gifts was made. A special circular, "Thanks for our eyes," was widely used.

By a happy coincidence, the monthly book-talk fell on the evening of the anniversary, and an unusually fine audience assembled to hear "Ted" Robinson, poet, critic, novelist and widely known conductor of the "Philosopher of Folly" column in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, talk on the "Reading With a Purpose" course *Twentieth Century American Novels*.

The chief of these was in the John G. White Exhibition Corridor on the third floor, where the story of the Cleveland Public Library could be seen in pictures and charts. There were pictures of the different buildings the library has occupied; newspaper stories; copies of old and new reports; numbers of the *Open Shelf*, including the first two volumes, which were edited by Miss Eastman, then a library assistant; early borrowers' "tickets" and cards, and other material of interest.

The corridor outside the children's department showed The Children's Bookshelf Yesterday and Today, and a chart illustrating twenty-four measures employed to stimulate children's interest in reading. The Stevenson Room for Young People had a collection of pamphlets of verse published in Cleveland schools and colleges, including *Preludes to Poetry*, by the Stevenson Room Poetry Group, with the caption: "When young people write poetry: Cleveland groups"; and opposite, "When young people read for pleasure they develop varied reading interests," with a spider-web of colored ribbons leading from one interest to another.

"The evolution of the art book" and "Scientific books, 1869-1929" filled the cases in the corridors leading to the fine arts and technology divisions; the education section of the sociology division had a picture of a "little red schoolhouse" and a handsome building in the most modern architectural style, and in the library for the blind, on the foundation floor, was an exhibit of handwork done by the blind.

At the close of the day Miss Eastman announced that many gifts had been received. The active campaign continued for a week, and contributions are still coming in.

Summer Schools

Colorado

COLORADO Agricultural College Twelfth Annual Session of Library Summer School will be held from June 10 to July 26. This course has been accredited by the American Library Association under Type IV of library science summer courses. It is planned for the librarian who wishes to make herself more effective in her work, or to train herself to take charge of the smaller library, and for the teacher who wishes to qualify for teacher librarian in the states that require some training for such a position. All students must have a diploma from a four-year high school, with the addition of two years of college work for women over forty. For further information apply to Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Indiana

THE Indiana State Library summer session will be held in the Senate Chamber, State House, Indianapolis, from July 17 to Aug. 2. There will be little change from the program of last year, and at the present time thirty-five students are registered, the largest number that can be taken care of.

Louisiana

LOUISIANA State University announces twelve weeks' course in Library Science beginning June 12, 1929. All correspondence regarding these courses should be addressed to James A. McMillen, Librarian, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. The type of instruction to be offered is that of Type 11 set by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association.

Michigan

THE University of Michigan, Department of Library Science, has been most fortunate in securing for the summer session, June 24-August 16, not only Professor Joeckel, who will give courses in Book Selection and in Administration, but also Mr. William C. Lane, Librarian Emeritus of Harvard College; Mrs. Gertrude Drury of the staff of the Library School of the St. Louis Public Library, and Miss Adelaide F. Evans, Chief of the Catalog Department of the Detroit Public Library.

University of Mississippi

THE University of Mississippi has secured the services of Miss Catherine Mills Love, acting director of the Library School of the New York State College for Teachers, in teaching courses in reference, book selection and administration for high school librarians in the summer term beginning early in June. These courses are for training high school librarians and will be limited, for the present, to those librarians under definite appointment in high schools that are affiliated with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the South. As soon as deemed wise, courses in library science will be added to the curriculum during the regular college year, and the courses broadened to accommodate both school and public librarians.

Pittsburgh

DURING the summer of 1929, the Carnegie Library School will again offer a six weeks' summer course. Following the plan of last summer, which proved successful, courses will be offered in library work with children and library work in elementary schools. The instructor in charge of the summer session will be Miss Martha C. Pritchard. Other members of the faculty are Miss Elva S. Smith, Miss Edna Whiteman, Miss Gertrude Blanchard and Miss Helen E. McCracken.

Among the subjects included in the curriculum are administration of the elementary or platoon school library, cataloging and classification, subject bibliography for elementary school use, administration of children's rooms, reference, story-telling, book selection for children.

Temple

THE Temple University, Philadelphia, Summer Library Course will be given from July 1 to August 9, 1929. The State Department of Pennsylvania requires a minimum of twelve semester hours for certification of School Librarians. To meet this requirement the courses are offered in two parts: the Elementary, to teachers and librarians under appointment who have had no technical library training; the Advanced, to librarians who have had at least six weeks' course in elementary library science.

Wisconsin

THE Wisconsin Free Library Commission, through the secretary, C. B. Lester, announces a Fourth Summer Library Conference, July 1-13, 1929, similar to the very successful conferences held in 1911, 1915 and 1923.

The usual summer library school will not be held this year. All the efforts of the faculty will be devoted to the Conference, which will offer opportunity for many librarians to combine some of their vacation time, if necessary, with the wider outlook, the advancement in knowledge, and the inspiration of professional contacts.

Simmons

SIMMONS School of Library Service will offer summer courses this year in cataloging, reference, and classification and administration. Miss Donnelly and Miss Hyde will be the instructors.

The corporation has granted permission to the library school to offer in the summer units toward an associate B.S. degree.

George Peabody College

THE George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., will give its summer course in the School of Library Science from June 10 to Aug. 26.

University of Minnesota

COURSES in elementary cataloging, classification and reference, and in advanced reference and advanced book selection for adults, will be offered during the first half of the summer session at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, beginning June 20 and closing July 27.

The first two courses will be conducted by Miss Rae Stockham, librarian of the Tremont Branch, New York Public Library. Elementary reference will be given by Frank K. Walter of the University of Minnesota, and the two advanced courses will be given by Miss Lura C. Hutchinson, assistant professor of library instruction.

* * *

Women in College Libraries

UNDENIABLY, for a generation men have been displacing women as librarians of college libraries, and this has been so noticeable within the last five years as fully to warrant misgiving and uncertainty among women who are ambitious and competent to fill such posts, writes James I. Wyer of the New York State Library in a communication to *School and Society* for February 16th (29:227-228). Men have replaced women as librarians at Northwestern, Chicago, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, New Hampshire and within the past two years at Syracuse, Ohio, Delaware and Pomona. A review of the most important college libraries now run by women shows that while women are holding their own in the women's colleges, in colleges for men or coeducational institutions they are represented, with very few exceptions, only in small, relatively unimportant institutions. "It has always seemed surprising that the library should so long continue to be the sole academic exception to the educational policy of choosing for the head of specialized departments those with special training for and experience in the work they are called to do," concludes Mr. Wyer.

Among Librarians

Ellen G. Stocker, Western Reserve 1909, has retired as librarian of the P. M. Musser Public Library, Muscatine, Iowa, after twenty-eight years of service in the library.

Ruth Savord, Western Reserve 1914, has resigned as librarian of the General Education Board and is now in the Research Department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, New York City.

Ruth Dennis, Western Reserve 1924, is now on leave of absence from the Seattle Public Library to complete her college work at the State University of Washington.

Elizabeth Lewis, Simmons 1923, has accepted a position in the reference room of the Boston Public Library.

Mary Washburn, Simmons 1924, sailed the first of March to take the position of assistant in the circulation department of the American Library in Paris.

Dorothy Wing, Simmons 1927, has accepted the position of cataloger at the University of Minnesota Library.

Mary A. Ayres, Pittsburgh 1925, has been appointed children's librarian of the Oak Park Public Library, Oak Park, Ill.

Bess Davis, Pittsburgh, is now acting children's librarian of the B. F. Jones Memorial Library, Aliquippa, Pa.

Florence Kennedy, Pittsburgh 1926, has been appointed librarian of the University of Alabama Law Library.

THE CALENDAR

April 1-2—Ontario Library Association at Public Reference Library, Toronto, Canada.
April 11-13—Alabama Library Association, Montevallo, Ala.
April 18-19—Louisiana Library Association will meet in New Orleans at the Bienville Hotel.
April 18-20—Tennessee Library Association, Annual Meeting at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
April 21—Annual Dinner of United Staff Association of the Public Libraries of the City of New York at Hotel Commodore, New York City.
May 4-11—National Congress of Parents-Teachers, Washington, D. C.
May 9—International Book Exhibit, Seville, Spain.
May 13-15—Special Libraries Conference, Washington, D. C.
May 13-18—A. L. A. Conference, Washington, D. C. (For details see p. 311 of this issue.)
May 20—Book Fair, Barcelona, Spain.
May 20-22—American Association for Adult Education, Chapel Hill, N. C.
May 29—Annual Conference, Maine Library Association, Bangor, Me.
June 6—Rhode Island Library Association at Westerly.
June 15-19—World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, Rome.
June 25-26—Continued Conferences at Venice.
Aug. 22-29—Fourth Annual Conference, World Conference on Adult Education, Cambridge, England.

In the Library World

Arizona County Bill Passes Legislature

ARIZONA'S Legislature has now given that State a county free library law. The new Arizona law is a meritorious one, extending a fair workable plan to its counties.

The county library plan should operate to good advantage in Arizona. It is a new State, thus being an open field for book development. The State seems ready for library systems, judging from the reaction of its various clubs, parent- teachers, etc., to the book promotion work that has been going on there.

A county library plan always operates best in the rural and outlying districts. Arizona has a heavy school enrollment in her small districts—much larger than "outsiders" realize. There is a big field among these schools for book promotions for, while Arizona ranks high educationally, her school libraries are no exception to the general rule.

Work is now under way to open up country campaigns, and by fall there are strong possibilities of adoption of the plan by some of the counties.

Kitty Ives Coleman, whose book promotion work in Arizona is well known to the majority of publishers, was State chairman of the movement to secure county free library legislation.

County Library Bill Before Oklahoma Legislature

A bill entitled:

"An Act authorizing the Board of County Commissioners of any county in this State to make a levy of not to exceed one-half of one mill for the purpose of establishing, extending, operating and maintaining a county circulating library and for the employment of help in connection therewith: Providing for the use and expenditure of such funds in cooperation with other public libraries, and declaring an emergency," has been introduced into the Oklahoma Legislature now in session by Senator W. J. Otjen, of Enid, and Representatives Richard H. Cloyd, of Norman, and George A. Hutchinson, of Enid. The bill has passed its second reading.

County Library Legislative Committee:
Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Chairman.
Mrs. Cora Case Porter.
Miss Mabel B. McClure.
Mrs. John Threadgill.

North Dakota County Library Bill

ONCE more North Dakota must wait at least two years before county library service is possible. There was no opposition to the bill as such, but the temper of the Legislature seemed to be against making possible additional taxes. The Senate education committee, which introduced the bill, was wholly sympathetic, but in view of Senate action on similar bills decided that there would be better feeling toward the bill next session, if it was not slaughtered at this one, as they were positive it would be. The introduction of the bill, its Senate readings and full Senate educational committee discussion is considered valuable publicity, and it now remains for each librarian to carry on the educational campaign more earnestly than ever, that the weight of public opinion at the next session will be sufficient to insure the probable passage of the bill.

Indiana to Have New State Library Building

THE Legislature has passed the Indiana State Library Building Bill, and it has been signed by the Governor. Only five votes were cast against it in both Houses. The Bill provides for a commission of nine to be selected by the Governor—four from the State Library Board, one Senator, one Representative, and three citizens-at-large. The Bill provides for a competition under A. L. A. rules for the selection of a design, and the State Library Director, Louis J. Bailey, is ex-officio secretary of the commission.

New State Librarian in Oregon

Mrs. Virginia Cleaver Bacon, recently adviser in Adult Education of the Library Association of Portland, Ore., has been appointed Oregon State Librarian. Mrs. Bacon has had a great deal of experience in the Riverside County Free Library; in the Humboldt State Teachers' College at Arcata, Cal.; in the Junior Division of the U. S. Employment Service at Washington, D. C.; in Park College, Parkville, Miss.; and in the Portland Library Association. Besides short stories, poems and articles published in many magazines and papers, Mrs. Bacon has been joint author in a book entitled *Vocational Guidance and Junior Placement* and author of *Good English*, one of the "Reading With a Purpose" series. Her new book *Everybody's English* is about to be published by the Century Company.

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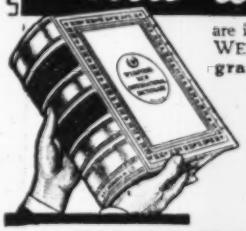

are included in the Merriam WEBSTER, such as **aerograph, broadtail, credit union, patrogenesis, pussyfoot,** etc. New names and places are listed such as **Hoover, Freud, Sandburg, Latvia,** etc.
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PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS IN CITIES OVER 200,000 FOR 1927/28

Compiled by Marjorie Zinkie, *Former Librarian at A. L. A. Headquarters*

CITIES	Year Ending	Population *World Almanac*	Expenditures (ordinary)	Expenditures per capita	Book stock at end of fiscal year	Circulation	Circulation per capita	Branches	Branches in separate buildings	Registered borrowers	Years in registration period
New York City		5,970,920	$2,897,250.16			19,625,486		95	73	775,924	
N. Y. P. L., Circ.	Dec. 31, 1927	[12]2,887,332	1,596,249.44	.552	1,181,526	10,277,766	3.56	47	43	150,649	3
Brooklyn	Dec. 31, 1927	2,274,481	867,316.32	.381	986,523	7,166,593	3.15	28	23	445,709	3
Queens	Dec. 31, 1927	809,107	433,684.40	[2] .536	313,931	2,181,127	[2]2.695	20	7	179,566	5
Chicago	Dec. 31, 1927	3,102,800	1,833,918.06	.591	1,570,642	12,816,807	4.20	42	6	594,209	3
Philadelphia	Dec. 31, 1927	2,035,900	739,920.27	.363	706,160	4,179,412	2.05	29	29	229,626	3
Detroit	June 30, 1928	[10]1,381,874	1,262,127.16	.91	770,983	5,152,272	3.72	22	18	276,506	3
Los Angeles	June 30, 1928	[13]1,250,000	1,205,712.77	.964	866,906	7,629,073	6.10	46	34	279,749	3
Cleveland	Dec. 31, 1927	984,500	1,647,342.66	1.67	1,169,375	7,725,742	7.84	62	20	269,147	3
St. Louis	Apr. 30, 1928	839,200	541,031.93	.6447	749,313	3,305,462	3.93	13	7	157,974	3
Baltimore	Dec. 31, 1927	819,000	378,861.68	.46	558,324	1,670,203	2.04	26	25	83,245	3
Boston	Dec. 31, 1927	793,100	1,046,535.00	[2]1.32	1,418,489	3,705,657	4.67	32	11	141,401	2
Pittsburgh	Dec. 31, 1927	665,500	645,097.34	.97	814,463	2,826,779	4.2	12	9	329,310	No
Allegheny	Dec. 31, 1927	[13]142,353	98,297.58	[2] .69	185,419	521,867	[2]3.66	1	1	110,380	fixed
Old City	Dec. 31, 1927	665,500	546,799.76	[2] .82	629,044	2,304,912	[7]4.24	[8]11	8	218,930	period
Milwaukee[11]	Dec. 31, 1927	[3]621,400	423,681.07	.681	772,351	4,395,520	7.07	15	3	136,519	3
San Francisco	June 30, 1928	576,000	311,892.42	.541	404,006	2,645,485	4.59	15	15	114,408	3
Buffalo	Dec. 31, 1927	550,000	328,203.72	.60	517,938	2,667,608	4.85	[1]12	7	209,368	3
Cincinnati[11]	June 30, 1928	[3]540,000	435,993.49	.80	768,709	2,481,458	[2]4.59	30	11	123,213	3
Washington, D. C.	June 30, 1928	540,000	304,092.87	.563	320,208	1,574,800	2.91	3	3	73,692	3
Newark	Dec. 31, 1927	466,700	395,331.48	.697	366,788	1,640,966	3.41	6	6	81,114	3
Minneapolis	Dec. 31, 1927	447,700	457,200.03	1.02	485,217	2,771,650	6.2	21	10	157,884	5
New Orleans	Dec. 31, 1927	424,400	89,490.01	.219	235,068	768,240	1.8	5	5	38,082	5
Seattle	Dec. 31, 1927	411,500	351,324.06	.85	405,460	2,636,711	6.4	9	8	94,981	3
Portland[11]	Dec. 31, 1927	[4]400,000	320,706.00	.80	457,662	2,745,293	6.86	18	14	144,298	5
Indianapolis	June 30, 1928	374,300	377,693.61	1.00	490,074	2,230,128	5.95	20	12	113,027	4
Louisville[11]	Aug. 31, 1928	[14]356,465	197,461.26	.553	287,973	1,473,703	4.13	17	9	62,389	5
Rochester	Dec. 31, 1927	324,500	285,449.16	.879	265,442	2,057,511	6.34	11	6	71,689	3
Jersey City	Dec. 31, 1927	321,500	234,928.64	.73	291,587	1,652,740	5.14	10	6	121,369	
Birmingham[11]	Aug. 31, 1928	[14]317,500	162,689.55	[2] .51	168,326	1,021,514	3.2	9	5	69,218	5
Toledo	Dec. 31, 1927	305,400	262,308.90	.858	245,341	1,576,503	5.16	12	8	84,503	4
St. Paul	Dec. 31, 1927	[13]297,000	219,730.00	.74	353,156	1,544,401	5.2	4	4	74,703	5
Denver	Dec. 31, 1927	289,800	238,935.61	.82	305,296	1,609,374	5.55	11	8	77,897	3
Providence	Dec. 31, 1927	280,600	[5]255,522.86	.91	357,516	1,159,229	[9]4.1	9	1	68,955	3
Oakland	June 30, 1928	267,300	177,610.26	.66	147,532	1,195,236	4.43	13	9	61,283	2
Atlanta	Dec. 31, 1927	250,000	109,641.62	.44	133,595	799,132	3.2	9	4	65,266	5
Akron	Dec. 31, 1927	225,000	54,308.42	.241	67,846	398,996	1.77	4	1	35,231	3
Omaha	Dec. 31, 1927	219,200	111,900.12	.51	181,978	807,840	3.68	4	2	45,454	3
Dallas	Apr. 30, 1928	211,600	41,486.03	.20	70,159	402,560	1.9	1	1	85,000	5
Kansas City	June 30, 1928	383,100	[6]276,354.26	.721	466,994	1,824,603	4.77	16	2	124,890	4
Houston	Dec. 31, 1927	256,000	72,857.77	.28	114,805	509,666	1.99	3	3	46,256	5
San Antonio	May 31, 1928	211,400	45,173.32	.213	86,049	323,108	1.52	3	1	29,603	3
TOTALS		27,511,159	$18,282,162.33		19,873,711	113,548,368		668	396	5,547,383	132
AVERAGES		687,779	457,054.06	.658	496,842	2,838,709	4.12	16.7	10	138,685	3.3

[1]Circulation includes only 10 branches.
[2]Computation made at Headquarters.
[3]1927 Census Bureau estimate plus local county estimate.
[4]World Almanac 1928 figure for Portland and local county estimate.
[5]Municipal appropriation $33,000.
[6]Includes no maintenance for main library and no heat for branches in school buildings.
[7]Includes C. F. L. of Allegheny which serves residents included in population served figure.
[8]Includes two sub-branches.
[9]Does not include volumes lent through primary school deposit collections.
[10]Board of Education School Census June 1, 1927.
[11]Serves city and county.
[12]New York P. L. serves Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond. Population has decreased during past year.
[13]Library's estimate.
[14]City and county population.

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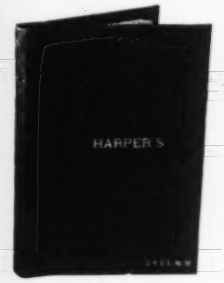

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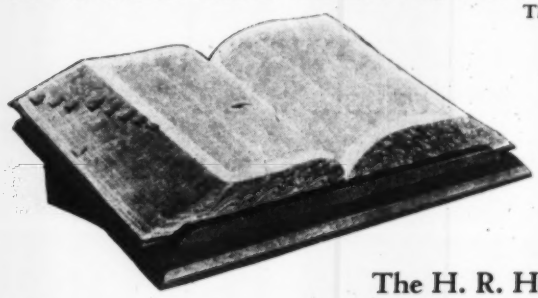

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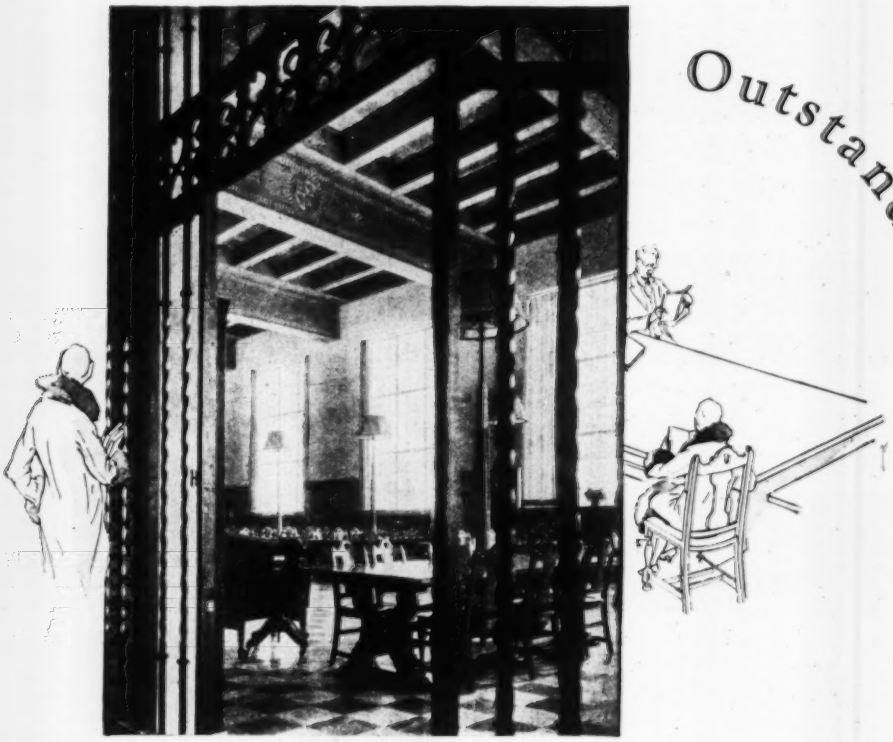

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